The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4747. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Dates by the Ocean Cable to Yesterday Afternoon.

The Evacuation of Rome by the French Troops.

Trouble Anticipated After the Departure.

Preparations for the Withdrawal of the French from Mexico.

Rumored Resignation of Finance Minister Fould.

More from the Witness Against John H. Surratt.

The Assassination Said to Have Been Planned by the Rebel Cabinet.

Illness of the American Minister at Berlin.

Oppressive Measures in Hanover and Ill-Feeling in Saxony.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

BY THE CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Steamship Britannia.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 10—Evening.

The steamship *Britannia*, which left Glasgow on the 3d of November, and about which serious apprehensions were beginning to be felt on both sides of the Atlantic, was spoken by a vessel bound to this port, on the 17th of November.

The *Britannia* had lost her propeller and rudder, and was attempting to proceed under sail. She was nearly helpless.

[NOTE.—The *Britannia* arrived safely at this port yesterday, in tow of the *Iowa*.—ED.]

The North American Confederation Scheme.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 10—Evening.

Many of the delegates from the British American Provinces, having in view the final settlement of the confederation scheme, have arrived. They have formed themselves into a Conference, and selected Mr. McDONALD to preside over their deliberations.

FENIANISM.

Seizure of Fenian Arms.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 11—Evening.

A quantity of arms, intended for the use of the Fenians, and all the fittings of a gunsmith's shop, were seized to-day at Cardiff, while on their way to Ireland.

Seizure of a Fenian Steamer.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 11—Evening.

The steamer *Bolivar* has been seized in the Medway on suspicion of being a Fenian cruiser. A large quantity of arms and ammunition and thirty tons of gunpowder were found on board the steamer.

FRANCE.

Rumored Resignation of M. Fould.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 10.

It is rumored that Monsieur FOULD, the eminent Minister of Finance, will soon resign.

Activity at Toulon in Sending Ships for the French Troops in Mexico.

TOULON, Monday, Dec. 10.

It was supposed that the transports to bring home the French troops from Mexico would sail from Brest, but they are now getting ready in this harbor. There is great activity here.

When the Fleet will Sail.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 10.

The departure of the French fleet of war vessels and transports for Vera Cruz is now said to be fixed for next week. The vessels are fully manned and provisioned, and are expected to reach their destination about the middle of January.

PRUSSIA.

Oppressive Measures in Hanover.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 10.

A telegram from Hanover reports the commencement of oppressive measures against the people by the Prussian authorities.

Honors Conferred—The Budget Laid Before the Chambers.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The King of Prussia, has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on the King and Crown Prince of Denmark.

The military budget has been laid before the Chambers.

Saxon Officers Refuse to Serve Prussia.

DRESDEN, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The Saxon officers refuse to serve under Prussia, and have resigned.

Serious Illness of Ex-Gov. Wright, United States Minister to Prussia.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Gov. WRIGHT, the American Ambassador, is seriously ill.

ITALY.

The Evacuation of Rome—Difficulties Apprehended.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 10.

Serious difficulty is apprehended in Rome after the withdrawal of the French troops. It is said that preparations are making by the authorities to meet the worst.

The Evacuation Virtually Completed Yesterday.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 11—Noon.

The evacuation of Rome by the French troops, which has been in progress for several days past, will be virtually completed to-day.

The French Leave the Castle of St. Angelo—The Pope Remains at Civita Vecchia.

ROME, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

This morning the French troops evacuated the Castle of St. Angelo. The French flag was run down and the Pontifical colors hoisted.

The Twenty-ninth Regiment has left for France.

The Pope will stay at Civita Vecchia ten days.

ROME, Tuesday, Dec. 11—Evening.

The French flag was hauled down at the Castle of St. Angelo to-day, and the Papal colors hoisted in its place.

The remaining French troops were embarking at Civita Vecchia.

JOHN H. SURRATT.

Name of the Chief Witness Against Him—What Surratt Said of the Assassination Being Planned in Richmond.

ROME, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The man who gave the information which led to the arrest of JOHN H. SURRATT is a French Canadian, named ST. MARIE. He was formerly a Union soldier, and served in the Papal Zouaves. Both he and SURRATT were in love with the same lady in Washington, and ST. MARIE betrayed SURRATT through jealousy.

He says SURRATT told him that LINCOLN'S assassination was a preconcerted plot; that he (SURRATT) carried direct from JEFF. DAVIS' Cabinet, at Richmond, the principal details of the plot to Washington; and that the assassination was not only in accordance with the desires of DAVIS' Cabinet, but was done by their directions and orders.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 10—Evening.

The Cotton market to-day has been very active and the sales foot up more than 20,000 bales. Prices have advanced fully an ⅛d., Middling Uplands closing at 14½d. ₱ lb.

The market for Tallow is strong and prices are without quotable change.

Pork is firmer, and prices tend upward.

Breadstuffs and Provisions are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 11—Noon.

The Cotton market opened to-day with a promise of continued activity. The sales will probably reach 16,000 bales. Sales of Middling Uplands continue to be made at 14½d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 10—Evening.

There has been a very quiet feeling in the market for Flour and Wheat to-day; but prices have undergone no material variation.

Indian Corn is offered at 39s. for mixed, and 39s. 3d. for high mixed.

The market for Breadstuffs closed unchanged. Corn was last quoted at 38s. 3d.

The Provision Market is inactive. Lard closed dull.

American Securities in London.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 11—Noon.

Bonds opened at lower figures this morning, sales having been reported at 70¼@70¾. The general asking rate, however, is 71.

Erie shares are rather higher, and quoted at 46⅝@47; Illinois Central shares are easier, the ruling figures being 77¼.

American Bonds and Railways.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 10—6 P. M.

After considerable fluctuations, opening at 71 and rising to 71¼, American Five-Twenty bonds of 1862 finally closed this evening at the opening figure. There were buyers at 71. Railways were rather off on Erie. There were sales at 46¼@46⅞.

United States Bonds in Germany.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

A telegram from Frankfort, dated last evening, reports the market for United States Five-Twenty Bonds closing firm at 75¾@75¾c.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 10—Evening.

The Money market closed quiet and steady.

Consols for money were quoted at 88¼, ex-dividend.

During the day Erie Railway shares declined ¼, closing this evening at 46¾. United States 5-20 bonds of 1862 (coupon) also declined ¼, and at the close were quoted at 71. Illinois Centrals, however, closed at an advance, being in demand at 77½.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 11—Noon.

Consols for money are firm at 88¼ ex-dividend.

The following are the opening rates for American securities:

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 10—Evening.

Money remains easy at 3½@4 ₱ cent.; with the close of the year the demand exhibits a slight increase.

Consols maintained a steady appearance, being quoted this evening at 88¼ for money, and 88¾ for the account.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 11—Evening.

Consols this evening closed at 88¼ for money.

American securities closed at the following prices:

United States Five-Twenties	71
Illinois Central shares	77¼
Erie Railway shares	47¼

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The activity of the Cotton market continues, and full prices are paid. The day's sales are estimated at 18,000 bales, and since Friday 55,000, quotations ruling strong at 14½d. for strict Uplands, and 14⅝d. for strict Gulf Middlings. The trade are free buyers of average Uplands at 14d.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 11—Evening.

The Cotton market to-day has been quite active; Middling Upland closed at 10½d. The sales reached 20,000 bales.

Petroleum Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Only a moderate movement is observable in PETROLEUM this morning, and 1s. 6d. for prime Pennsylvania white is still the current figure.

The German markets for PETROLEUM are telegraphed as steady at previous rates.

Manchester Trade Report.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The Manchester market is steady.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

Arrival of the Moravian at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The steamship *Moravian*, Capt. ATTON, which left Liverpool Nov. 29, and Greencastle on the 30th, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Collapse of the Empire—Understanding Between France and the United States.

The London *Globe* says it has received information of an important nature from a reliable source relative to the collapse of the Mexican Empire. It is informed that there is not only a perfect understanding between the Cabinets at Paris and at Washington, but that formal communications between the two Governments have taken place, the basis of arrangement being that the United States may do what they like with Mexico, subject to these conditions:

1. That certain tracts of land in a healthy part of Mexico shall be left open to French colonization.
2. That arrangements which France has made for the payments to Mexican bondholders shall not be disturbed.

It is also stated that this arrangement was concluded without the knowledge of MAXIMILIAN, and that when he was apprised of it he manifested the greatest indignation, and resolved at once to abdicate his throne and quit the country, leaving the French to treat for the withdrawal of their troops either with JUAREZ or with his protectors—the United States. On arriving at Vera Cruz MAXIMILIAN wrote a letter to BAZAINE, insulting to him personally, and the reverse of complimentary to NAPOLEON. It is expected when MAXIMILIAN arrives in Europe he will have recourse to various measures unpleasant to NAPOLEON, including the publication of the latter's letters.

The Ex-Emperor thinks faith not only broken with him, but that he has been treated with studied indignity.

It is reported that the physicians of Empress CHARLOTTE fear the absolute loss of her reason as well as her life.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Excitement—Movements of Troops.

The anxiety caused by the Fenians is unabated. It is rumored that still more troops are to be dispatched to Ireland, including a battalion of Coldstream Guards within a few days.

A regiment would embark at Liverpool for Belfast on the 33. Another strong detachment of Woolwich Marine Light Infantry was under orders for Ireland, and several batteries and other brigades were ordered in readiness to leave Woolwich at short notice.

In the meantime the Fenians made no movement, and nothing had transpired beyond a few scattered arrests.

Rumors had been current that STEPHENS was in Ireland, but there was nothing to confirm them.

The London *Times* complains that loyal people in Ireland do not show themselves, but seem to leave everything to the Government, the police, and army and navy.

The Cigar Ship.

The cigar-ship *Ross Winans* had returned from a short cruise. She encountered very stormy weather and steamed through the heavy sea sixteen knots per hour.

SPAIN.

Peace to be Made With Peru.

Queen ISABELLA was to leave for Lisbon Dec. 1, on a visit to the King of Portugal, returning Dec. 8.

The London *Times* announces that peace is shortly to be concluded between Spain, Chili and Peru. The seven articles constituting the basis of the treaty show that there never was a shadow of *casus belli*.

PRUSSIA.

Payment of Official Salaries—Movements of the King.

The Chamber of Deputies has granted the sum of one million thalers that was demanded by the Government as an addition to salaries of Government officials; but decided by nineteen majority that the further amount of $50,000, demanded for superior functionaries alone, shall likewise be distributed among the subordinate officials.

The King had gone to Dresden for two days.

Hanover.

The Ambassador of the Ex-King of Hanover had presented his letters of recall to the Vienna Cabinet, and all Hanoverian Ambassadors are about to withdraw from European Courts.

Saxony.

The Saxon Chamber of Deputies unanimously approved the treaty of peace with Prussia, and empowered the Government to carry it into effect.

TENNESSEE.

Interest in State Bonds—The Celebration of the Battle of Nashville—Gen. Thomas to be Present—The School Funds.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

A message relating to the School Fund was received to-day in the House of Representatives, and a Committee was appointed to make the necessary investigations.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution ordering the Comptroller to borrow $250,000, to aid in paying the interest on the State bonds falling due Jan. 1.

A communication was read in both Houses announcing that Major-Gen. THOMAS and Staff would, in response to the invitation of the Legislature, visit Nashville to participate in the ceremonies of the anniversary of the Battle of Nashville. A joint resolution was adopted appointing a Joint Committee to make the necessary arrangements toward a proper celebration of the occasion.

The Senate adopted a resolution authorizing the Governor to take active measures to recover the school funds which have been abstracted, and providing that for this purpose he have and exercise plenary powers to do and perform all necessary acts.

Parties connected with the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, to-day admitted that the State Treasurer had been in the habit of placing the school fund in charge of that institution. Public sentiment is much exercised on the subject, and fears are entertained that the school fund is being swindled away. Gov. BROWNLOW is using prompt energy to save it, if possible.

Much interest is again manifested in Fenian Circles here. Circles have been recently organized at Knoxville and Chattanooga, under the auspices of Gen. O'NEILL, and that of Nashville will be renewed on Thursday.

On Sunday evening Sweetwater, Tenn., was the scene of a terrible affray, resulting in the death of all the participants. Capt. WILLIAM JENKINS, formerly of Marietta, has been for several days in Sweetwater, attending to some private business. On Sunday evening, when passing near the railroad depot, he was assaulted by men belonging to Athens, Tenn., two of whom were brothers, named McGOUGHAY. The name of the third is unknown. An altercation ensued, and pistols were drawn by the party. Capt. JENKINS was mortally wounded, but before falling succeeded in firing at his assailants, killing one of the McGOUGHAYS instantly and mortally wounding the other two men. All of the parties have since died.

The affair produced considerable excitement in Sweet Water, where all the parties were well known, and originated during the war. In December, 1864, a raid was made into the town of Athens by a bushwhacking party.

During the time they occupied the town McGOUGHAY, the father of the young man concerned in the melee on Sunday, was killed. The McGOUGHAYS were Union men. Capt. JENKINS was an officer in the raiding party, and was believed to have been implicated in killing McGOUGHAY.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Inquest on the Killed by the Explosion of the Thomas Kelso.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 11.

A Coroner's inquest has been held at Norfolk over the dead bodies of the persons killed by the explosion of the steamer *Thomas Kelso*, in the bay; but no new facts were elicited, the only testimony taken being that of one of the employes of the steamer. The verdict of the Jury was in accordance with the statement of the disaster as already published. An investigation is contemplated to ascertain the cause of the disaster, and the parties on whom the blame rests now being attributed to the officers or crew, who did their utmost in the time of danger to calm the fears of the passengers, and remedy the disaster. The *Kelso* will be towed to Baltimore to be repaired. Since the first report two deaths have occurred, HERMAN BUTTS and WM. HOLT, firemen, making five in all. Two others who were scalded by the explosion, are not expected to live. Dr. PURCELL, of Baltimore, among others, rendered great assistance in relieving the sufferings of the wounded.

All the wounded are doing well in the Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul, where they are being well cared for by the Sisters of Charity.

In consequence of the disaster, mail communication with the North was interrupted for two days. No mail steamer left yesterday for Baltimore, the mail being sent to Annamessex, Md., by the New-York Air Line route to Wilmington.

The Boston steamer *McClellan* took up a large number of passengers to Baltimore late last night.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

The House did a variety of business to-day, but completed nothing of moment except the passage of a bill regulating the duties of the Clerk of the House, which was reported by Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. This bill is the same as the old law, except that it provides that the Clerk in making up the roll of members in each Congress, shall place thereon only the names of persons claiming seats from States which were represented in the next preceding Congress. It further provides that if the Clerk shall from any cause be disabled from performing the duties devolved upon him by this act, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall assume them; and in case of his disability they shall be performed by the Doorkeeper. A violation of the provisions of the act is to be deemed a felony.

Another bill from the Judiciary Committee providing against counting illegal electoral votes was reported, but allowed to go over until to-morrow and be printed. It involves a very important question, and will be extensively discussed.

TREASON AND EX POST FACTO LAWS.

A brief discussion of some interest took place to-day on a strange proposition reported by Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, to repeal the statute of limitation in trials for treason, and providing that any man guilty of treason may be tried anywhere and at any time. Mr. LAWRENCE, whose intentions are always a good deal stronger than his judgment or his logic, gave the very conclusive reason for his bill that unless it should be passed we cannot hang JEFF. DAVIS. Several members took legal exception to Mr. LAWRENCE'S position, but Mr. STEVENS went still further; he said he would rather see every traitor in the country escape than see one of them hung by a law passed after his offence and for the purpose of hanging him. He denounced such legislation as utterly unjustifiable and discreditable. Moreover, there ought to be a statute of limitations especially for cases of treason, which would always be regarded as in part political offences. Legislation on such offences should be for healing public evils and not for keeping them open indefinitely, and the healing influence of time should always be allowed. Mr. STEVENS said that he did not believe DAVIS could be tried for treason, nor that he had been guilty of treason. His offence was that of a belligerent, not of a traitor. He had not opposed the efforts made to bring him to trial, but he had not favored them; but he was utterly opposed to any legislation of the kind proposed, which should make the mode, time or place of trial different from what they were when the offence was committed. His remarks were heard with general attention. The bill went over.

MR. STEVENS' PLAN TO DISQUALIFY FROM HOLDING OFFICE.

One of Mr. STEVENS' favorite crotchets received a summary quietus to day. He proposed that any man nominated by the President and rejected by the Senate shall be disqualified for holding any office for a year. Mr. HALE, of New-York, in a few well-directed humorous remarks, completely extinguished it. He insisted that it put in the President's hands the power to put a brand on any man, and even to disqualify Mr. STEVENS himself for any office in the United States by nominating him for Commander-in-Chief of the army or for Chaplain in the navy, as the Senate would be very likely to reject him. Nobody but ASHLEY, of Ohio, HOTCHKISS, of New-York, and sixteen others voted for Mr. STEVENS' proposition.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The Committee on Banking and Currency agreed to an amendment to the National Currency Act, to-day, requiring all National Banks to redeem their issues in New-York, either through their Redeeming Bank in one of the seventeen cities now named by law, or directly. This is in accordance with the recommendation of Secretary MCCULLOCH and the Comptroller of the Currency.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S VISIT TO MR. STEVENS.

Considerable prominence having been given to the fact that Secretary SEWARD and Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS have recently had interviews, and illegitimate inferences having been drawn therefrom, it is proper to state that Secretary SEWARD visited Mr. STEVENS at the latter's request, to consult upon the character of certain appropriations asked for by the State Department. Mr. STEVENS' feeble health does not permit him to visit the Departments as other members do. I learn upon excellent authority that at these interviews neither party alluded to the general political situation.

FRAUDS BY THE WHISKY MANUFACTURERS.

Representative DARLING'S Special Committee to investigate the frauds on the revenue, committed by the whisky manufacturers in various parts of the country, will leave here to-morrow night for New-York. Rooms have been engaged at the Astor House for the Committee, and they will hold their sessions there. They will be accompanied by a stenographer and an assistant sergeant-at-arms. A large number of facts are already in possession of the Committee, and there is no reason why the investigation should not open up rich from the very start. If the whole truth is elicited the ring of speculators and corruptionists will be found to contain some prominent names not heretofore publicly suspected.

NO INCREASE OF NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

I learn from the best authority that a majority of the Committee on Banks and Currency are opposed to any increase of National Bank currency, and they propose to remedy what is deemed an unjust distribution of national currency in the North, and furnish the South what is required by a *pro rata* reduction as now furnished to the existing banks.

NO IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President has not yet sent to the Senate any important appointments for confirmation. The secret communication transmitted to that body yesterday merely covered a few naval promotions.

THE CASE OF G. E. PICKETT.

The President to-day sent a message to the House, in reply to a resolution asking whether any application has been made to him for the pardon of G. E. PICKETT, who acted as a Major-General of the rebel forces in the late war, and if so, what has been the action thereon, &c.

Among the documents inclosed is one from Judge Advocate-General HOLT, dated July last, who submits, for the consideration of the Secretary of War, the statement of a writer who was recently in the military service, and while on duty in North Carolina was officially connected with the investigation then made of the charges preferred against the rebel PICKETT and others of having murdered some 22 prisoners of war. Judge HOLT says his informant is a thoroughly reliable man. It is recommended that PICKETT be arrested and put on trial before the Military Commission engaged in trying the employes of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina.

The Secretary of War, in a letter to the President, dated Dec. 10, says: Taking into consideration the action of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case off MILLIGAN and others who had been tried and convicted by a Military Commission, and the doubts cast upon the jurisdiction of such tribunal, the Secretary has not felt authorized to pursue the course recommended by the Judge Advocate-General until the opinion of the Supreme Court should be formally promulgated. The magnitude of the offence alleged against PICKETT is such that there should be no reason to contest the jurisdiction of the tribunal to whom this trial may be committed.

Attorney-General STANSBERRY, Dec. 6, 1866, informs the President that no action has been had upon the question of pardon of Gen. PICKETT, nor has his office any information of proceedings instituted against PICKETT for cruelty to prisoners, or any offence against the laws of war.

Among the papers in PICKETT'S application for pardon, dated June, 1865, addressed to the President, in which he says it was only through the conscientious duty to his mother State, Virginia, that he joined the Confederate army, and that, had she not seceded, he would not have been in that service, as no one was more attached to the old service, nor ever stood by and fought for it with more fidelity than he did. The documents show that in June, 1865, he took the amnesty oath. A letter from Gen. PICKETT, dated March 12, 1866, addressed to Gen. GRANT, shows that the papers accompanying his application for clemency to the President were presented by Ex-Senator O. H. BROWNING, of Illinois. Gen. PICKETT says to Gen. GRANT:

My object now, General, in presenting this paper is to ask your favorable consideration of my case, and that you will, if you believe in my sincerity, for which I have pledged you my honor as an officer and a gentleman, put such an indorsement upon it as will obtain from His Excellency the President a guarantee that I may be permitted to live unmolested in my native State, where I am now trying to make a subsistence for my family—much impoverished by the war—by tilling the land.

I acted simply as the General commanding the Department. Certain men, deserters from a North Carolina regiment, were taken with arms in their hands fighting against the colors under which they enlisted. Charges were preferred against them. A regular organized Court-martial was assembled, composed of officers from North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, before whom the men were tried. The evidence in the case being perfectly unmistakable—the men being identified by numbers of their old regimental comrades—they were found guilty and condemned to be hung. The sentences were approved by me, and they were duly executed, according to the customs of war in like cases. My action was sanctioned by the then Confederate Government. If the time has not arrived for the Executive clemency to be extended to my case—which point I am not now pressing—I merely wish some assurance that I will not be disturbed in my endeavor to keep my family from starvation, and that my parole, which was given in good faith, may protect me from the assaults of those persons desirous of still keeping up the war, which has ended, in my humble opinion forever. Appealing to you as a soldier, and feeling confident you will appreciate my position, I sign myself, with much esteem, your obedient servant.

GEORGE E. PICKETT.

GEN. GRANT'S INDORSEMENT.

The following is Gen. GRANT'S indorsement on this letter:

Respectfully forwarded to His Excellency the President of the United States, with the recommendation that clemency may be extended in this case, or assurance given that no trial will take place for the offences charged against G. E. PICKETT. During the rebellion belligerent rights were acknowledged to the enemies of our country, and it is clear to me that the parole given by the armies laying down their arms protects them against punishment for acts lawful for any other belligerent. In this case I know it is claimed that the men tried and convicted for the crime of desertion were Union men from North Carolina, who had found refuge within our lines and in our service. The punishment was a harsh one; but it was in time of war, and when the enemy, no doubt, found it necessary to retain by some power the services of every man within their reach.

Gen. PICKETT I know personally to be an honorable man; but in this case his judgment prompted him to do what cannot well be sustained, though I do not see how any good, either to the friends of the deceased or by fixing an example for the future, can be secured by his trial now.

It would only open up the question whether or not the government did not disregard its contract entered into to secure the surrender of an armed enemy.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

MARCH 16, 1866.

RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

The recent decree by the Juarez Government, declaring forfeited the grant to the Louisiana Company for a railroad and telegraph across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and granting a like franchise to the Transit Company, has attracted great attention here. On inquiry, it is ascertained that the facts are as follows: In 1852 a grant was made to SLOO and his associates, and on account of failure to perform conditions the grant was annulled in 1857 by President COMONFORT, and the franchise given to the Louisiana Company. That Company having failed to commence work within the time prescribed, applied to JUAREZ in 1859 for an extension, which was granted, and failing again, applied to him in 1860 for another extension, which was also granted. By the terms of the last extension they were compelled to commence the work by the 1st of April, 1862, and complete it in seven years, unless interrupted by war or insurrection, and the interruption duly proved to the satisfaction of the Mexican Government. The work was never commenced, and it is alleged by the Juarez Government that there was no war or insurrection in Mexico up to the date limited for its commencement, and that the Isthmus has remained in possession of the Juarists throughout the French invasion. The grant was owned and controlled by citizens of Louisiana, and the rebellion in the South was doubtless the cause of the delay in commencing and completing the work. After the close of the rebellion the agent of the Company wrote to President JUAREZ for an order directing the authorities on the Isthmus to permit them to commence work. JUAREZ replied that the grant was lapsed, and recommended the Company to apply to him for its revalidation, with proof of good cause for failure to perform. The Company, instead of adopting the suggestion of JUAREZ, forthwith sent an agent to MAXIMILIAN and got a decree from him recognizing the grant as subsisting, and authorizing the Company to remove from Louisiana to New-York, and to change its name to the New-York and Tehuantepec Railroad and Steamship Company. President JUAREZ was applied to meanwhile by the new Transit Company for the grant. After waiting several months for the Louisiana Company to apply in pursuance to his suggestion, he issued a decree Oct. 15, 1866, declaring their grant null and void, and giving the franchise to the new Company. The former have recently applied to the Government of the United States to interfere and induce President JUAREZ to revoke his decree annulling their franchise. The Government has replied that it knows nothing of such decree having been issued by President JUAREZ; but, at all events, that the question is one in which the Government of the United States will not interfere. All the documents and facts affecting the rights of both companies have been submitted to Hon. CALEB CUSHING, who has given an opinion on them. He regards the action of President JUAREZ as final and conclusive as to the rights of all parties, and says that no matter who may be the future President of Mexico, the decree of JUAREZ will be respected as law, he being the only person in Mexico recognized as President, or even having pretensions as such. He regards the claims of the Louisiana Company, under the decree of MAXIMILIAN, extending its franchise, as being of about such legal and political effect as would be an order of JEFFERSON DAVIS, extending and declaring valid some privileges which the President of the United States had in the form of law declared lapsed and lost.

SOUTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral PEARSON, commanding the South Pacific Squadron, reports to the Navy Department on the 1st inst., the employment of the different vessels under his command, as follows:

The flag-ship *Powhatan* is at Panama, in good condition. The steamer *Dakota* is at Callao. The steamer *Wateree* had sailed from Panama for Guayaquil. The *Nyack* is at Callao. The *Tuscarora* is at Valparaiso. The *Sranac* is doing temporary duty in the North Pacific Squadron, and the storeship *Fredonia* is at Callao.

QUEEN EMMA'S RETURN HOME.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral HENRY K. THATCHER, commanding the North Pacific Squadron, dated United States flag-ship *Vanderbilt*, off Honolulu, Oct. 24, 1866. The Admiral says:

"I left San Francisco on the 13th inst., in this ship, having on board Queen EMMA and suite for Honolulu, and arrived here on the 22d inst., all well."

The Admiral incloses a copy of a dispatch to him from His Excellency A. DE VARIGNY, Minister of Foreign Relations, returning the thanks of the King and his Court for courtesies extended to Her Majesty the Queen.

PIRACY IN THE CHINA SEA.

The Navy Department has received the following copy of General Order No. 16, issued by Acting Rear-Admiral BELL, commanding the United States Asiatic Squadron:

"Whereas piracies have increased to an alarming extent in the China Seas, and whereas the honorable Secretary of the Navy has directed the commander of the United States Asiatic Squadron to act in concert with the British Admiralty and other Powers on this station for the purpose of suppressing them, it is hereby directed that the commanding officers of vessels in the United States Asiatic Squadron will give diligent and earnest attention to the suppression of piracies on the coast of China, and will pursue, capture or destroy all such piratical vessels, wherever found, with the aid and consent of the Chinese authorities present, if any, and turn over such captured property and persons, through the United States Consul, to the authorities of the nearest consular port, furnishing such proofs as may lead to their conviction.

To this end commanding officers of vessels in this squadron will put themselves in communication with the senior naval representatives of Great Britain, or of any other Powers present; also, with the United States Consul upon their stations, and with the Custom-house and other Chinese authorities, including in these latter the commanders of any Chinese Government vessels appointed for this common object. And the said commanding officers of vessels in this squadron will give the same a hearty and cordial support wherever it may be in their power. The Governor-Generals of the Chinese Provinces have hired some European steamers for putting down piracies. The distinctive flag worn by them is triangular, color yellow, with a dragon on it, and this flag will be respected according to the insignia of the Emperor of China.

Commanders of vessels in the squadron may employ Chinese pilots who are competent to point out piratical junks or vessels. Officers, however, are enjoined to obtain trustworthy information before proceeding to extremities, and not to hold a vessel as a pirate without good grounds.

Chinese officials or informers may point out piratical vessels, or the presence on board of European vessels of those not satisfactorily accounted for, and this may serve to account for the guilty parties.

It is specially directed that all persons of this squadron treat with kindness and courtesy all Chinese officials with whom their duty may bring them in contact."

THE KANSAS INDIANS.

Some years ago Congress inserted a clause in the Appropriation Bills empowering the President to negotiate treaties with various Indian tribes in Kansas, with the view of disposing of their lands in that State, and taking up their residences without the limits thereof, or of any organized Territory, or otherwise in what is known as or termed the Indian Country, south of Kansas, and west of Missouri and Arkansas. To carry out this arrangement, delegations not exceeding two from each of the tribes have been invited to Washington, with the idea of consummating measures for their removal from that State, and their migration to the Indian Country. The tribes contemplated to be affected by this are the following, namely: The Sacs and Foxes, Chippewas and Munzes, Pottowatamies, Delawares and Miamies, Piankashaws, Meas, Kaskaskeas and Peorias, Kickapoos, Shawnees, Ottowas, Wyandotts and Osages. A Shawnee delegation representing one part of that tribe, in which there is a division, are now here, having heard of what was in contemplation. They had an interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day, in which they were assured of the favorable disposition of the Government toward all the tribes. They were also furnished with a copy of the instructions furnished to the Commissioner to visit the Indian tribes of Kansas. The Commissioner is anxious for these Indians to return to their people, and await the ultimate decision of the Government upon the arrangements which are in progress for their future good condition. The instructions referred to are as follows:

"This will be the last letter I will write to you before your departure for the Indians, to whom you are sent as Commissioner. By request of the two Senators from Kansas yesterday, Mr. H. W. FARNSWORTH, of Council Grove, Kansas, was appointed to be one of the three Commissioners. I wrote to him last night to meet you at Kansas City. In the event he should not be there when you arrive at that place, you will leave word where he will meet you. I will likely have occasion to write to you, and until otherwise directed by you I will send my letters to Kansas City; you will, therefore, every few days send a messenger to this point to get letters, and you will keep an account of this expense, which will be allowed you.

I inclose you a list of the different tribes of Indians now in Eastern Kansas, with the population of each and the extent of the Reservation of each tribe.

My object is now to make a treaty with all these tribes and get them out of the State, where they are in constant conflict with the whites, to a new home better adapted to their condition, and where I believe they would be much happier.

The country designed for them is west of the Chickasaws and south of the Cherokees. It was formerly called the Leased Lands, but by recent treaty the absolute title was acquired by the United States. To each tribe a reservation of sufficient extent will be granted. You are therefore directed to visit all the different tribes and consult them on this subject, and ascertain their disposition and determination. I am anxious that the whole subject should be finally settled this session of Congress; and so that this may be done within this short time, you will direct the different tribes to send delegates to this city, to be here by the 1st of February, if possible; at all events, not later than the 10th of the same month, so as to give time to make the treaties with them and have them laid before the Senate by the 20th of February, to be ratified before the adjournment on the 3d of March.

You will inform these tribes that they are authorized each one to send two delegates, to be accompanied by the agent, all expenses to be paid by the Government, for which you will provide by drawing on BOGY & FRY, at St. Louis. If possible it would be well for you to come along with them; and it would also be well if they could all come together. To accomplish this, you will appoint a day to meet in the City of Kansas. Tell them to be careful to select the most intelligent and influential of the tribe. I have doubted if you will have the time to visit the Pottawatamies and Osages. If you should not have, you will visit as many of the others as you can, and advise them to send the two delegates. If you should need any money for your own expenses you will draw on BOGY & FRY for it. I wish you would pay some attention to the quality and character of the land in each reservation, so as to enable us to place a value on it when the treaty is made. The Shawnees being divided into two parties, they are authorized to send a double delegation, that is, two from each party. In every case you will tell the agent that he is authorized to come on with the tribe of which he is the agent. You will call on Superintendant THOMAS MURPHY, in Atchison, and tell him the object for which you are sent. I send you herein a letter of introduction to him, and you will consult and confer with him freely and fully, and if he desires and has time he is authorized to visit these different tribes and to be, in point of fact, as if he were a fourth Commissioner. He will be authorized to come to this city with the Indians, so as to give us the benefit of his advice and experience. You will also give him this letter to read. I shall be pleased to hear from you as you progress in this business.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) LEWIS V. BOGY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

ARMY PAY.

Mr. WILSON presented petitions for increased pay to army officers. Referred to the Military Committee.

THE WRECK OF THE SCOTLAND.

Mr. MORGAN presented a petition from the board of underwriters of New-York, for an appropriation to remove the wreck of the steamship *Scotland*. Referred to the Finance Committee.

COLORADO.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of Colorado, with a favorable recommendation.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. RAMSEY moved that 10,000 extra copies of the report of the Commissioner of Public Lands be printed. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that the Tariff Bill had been referred to the Finance Committee last Session with instructions to report on the second Tuesday in December. The Finance Committee had not yet had time to consider the bill, but would do so as early a day as practicable. He moved that 500 copies of the bill be printed for the use of the Senate.

The motion was carried.

THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF CONGRESS.

The House bill to fix the time for the meeting of Congress was taken up, read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BREVETS OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs and Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending to officers in the late volunteer service, who are appointed to positions in the regular army, the same benefit of brevets conferred for length of service, and in all other respects which are allowed officers in the regular army who accepted positions in the volunteer service, in consequence of their services in such volunteer positions.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Mr. ANTHONY offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what additional legislation is necessary to provide for the succession of the President's office, in case of the death or disability of all those upon whom it may devolve by the Constitution or the laws, and to report by bill or otherwise.

COMPENSATION FOR SLAVES.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported, without amendment, "A bill suspending the payments of money from the Treasury as compensation to persons claiming the service or labor of colored volunteers or drafted men, and for other purposes," which provides that the final report of the Commissioners provided for in the second section of the act entitled, "An Act making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 31, 1867, and for other purposes," shall be made through the Secretary of War to Congress, and no money shall be paid from the Treasury on the same to any claimant, under the provisions of section 24 of the act approved Feb. 4, 1864, entitled, "An Act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, until such report shall be approved and confirmed by Congress.

THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL.

At 12:30 the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the District Suffrage Bill, was taken up. The

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WAR POETRY OF THE SOUTH. Edited by WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, LL. D. New-York: C. B. RICHARDSON & Co.

A perusal of this volume carries us back to the days when the Richmond papers were boasting so loudly of LEE's invincibility, when the Charleston journals—especially the *Mercury*, which has just undergone a resurrection—were shouting for the raising of the black flag, and when editors all through the South were appealing, like Artemus Ward, to all their relatives never to surrender, but to die, if die they must, only in the last ditch. Ardent, impulsive, and, indeed, poetical as the Southern nature is, it would have been strange had not the surplus patriotism of women who could not fight, as well as that of editors, lawyers and professional men generally, who would not—it would have been strange, we say, if the surplus patriotism of non-combatants generally, as well as that of those actually in the field, had not found expression in verse. While the war was in progress the Southern journals bore abundant poetical evidence to the fact that the feelings of all classes were wrought up to the highest pitch, and it is, perhaps, well that this phase of the struggle should be represented in our belligerent literature by a volume of this character. For some reasons, it might be desirable that some other than a Southern editor should have compiled it, for it would be only natural that one who sympathized thoroughly with the "Lost Cause" should endeavor to suppress those frantic outbursts which even now border closely on the ludicrous, especially when subjected to the test of phlegmatic Northern criticism; and yet Mr. SIMMS has apparently done his work thoroughly, and with a sincere desire to make the collection a fair reflex of Southern sentiment as it was in the heat of the great struggle. It belongs, in his opinion, to the national literature, and will, he says, "hereafter be regarded as constituting a proper part of it, just as legitimately to be recognized by the nation as are the rival ballads of the cavaliers and roundheads, by the English, in the great civil conflict of their country." Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS and his colaborers would doubtless join issue with Mr. SIMMS upon this assertion, and emphatically repudiate any desire to share in the ownership of property thus generously offered to them; and yet, amid all the "tearing passion to tatters," that there is in this volume, now and then a genuine gem of poetry may be found which will live and pass into our literature in spite of its origin and authorship. There are in the volume one hundred and fifty-seven pieces, representing every variety of poetry, from the poem to the ballad, elegy and parody, and ranging through the whole gamut of fancy sentiment, feeling and passion. Apparently Mr. SIMMS has exercised his editorial duties with rigid impartiality. Certainly, if he has had regard to persons, he has done his work without respect to names, for GEORGE HERBERT SASS is sandwiched between HENRY TIMROD and S. TEACKLE WALLIS, and JOHN KILLIAN (prophetic name) stands in close proximity to that of Mrs. WARFIELD. It does not speak well, however, for the diligence displayed by the editor that "anonymous" or the name of the paper in which the pieces selected first appeared should be affixed to fifty-eight of the one hundred and seven poems in the volume. A little inquiry, at this early day, could assuredly have established the real authorship of a large proportion of these pieces, and of some left unidentified their authors assuredly need not be ashamed. When a second edition of the volume is issued, it is to be hoped that this defect, which is certainly a most serious one, may be remedied as far as possible.

THE DRAYTONS AND THE DAVENANTS. A Story of the Civil Wars. By the Author of "Chronicles of the Schönberg Cotta Family," &c., &c. New-York: M. W. DODD.

In this her latest work, Mrs. CHARLES exhibits the same remarkable power which was first developed so strikingly and effectively in the *Schönberg Cotta Chronicles*, not only of identifying herself with the times of which she writes, but of thoroughly absorbing their spirit. So completely does she do this, so thoroughly does she master the minutest detail of the manners and customs of the people and periods she describes, that it is difficult in reading her works to realize that they were not written, as they pretend to be, by actual actors in the scenes so graphically reproduced. In the *Schnöberg Cotta Chronicles* Mrs. CHARLES demonstrated her familiarity with the part LUTHER performed in the Reformation in Germany; her accurate knowledge of the times of WESLEY and WHITEFIELD was exhibited in *Winnafred Bertram*, and the incidents and peculiarities of still another period were reflected in *The Early Dawn*. In *The Draytons and the Davenants* we have a vivid portraiture of domestic life in England while CROMWELL and his Puritans contested so sturdily, and at last so successfully, royal usurpation. The construction of the story is substantially identical with that of the previous works by this popular writer. The Draytons are a Puritan family, while the Davenants are Royalists. They are near neighbors, but the bitter struggle through which they pass does not alienate them, although ROGER DRAYTON and his father fought under CROMWELL, while HARRY DAVENANT followed the fortunes of the King. To OLIVE DRAYTON is in the main assigned the task of telling the history of the two families during the twelve years of the civil war. She quotes freely from her own diary, kept while the events were transpiring, and extracts are also given from that of LETTICE DAVENANT. By this clever device, which Mrs. CHARLES practices more successfully than any of our modern writers, the vicissitudes of the great struggle, as they elated or depressed first one party and then the other, are very clearly brought out. Mrs. CHARLES shows in this as in all her previous works, an extraordinary power for indirectly but forcibly inculcating wholesome lessons. Her diction is pure and simple, and the quaintness characteristic of the written and spoken language a couple of centuries ago is faithfully preserved, making her style still more charming. This story, which is certainly the best produced by Mrs. CHARLES since the *Schönberg Cotta Chronicles*, combines instruction and entertainment for old and young alike in a most attractive manner, and the announcement that it will be followed next year by a volume covering the period of the Commonwealth and Restoration, and embracing incidents connected with the early history of this country, will be received with gratification by the numerous admirers of this popular author.

TWO CENTURIES OF SONG; Or, MELODIES, MADRIGALS, SONNETS, AND OTHER OCCASIONAL VERSES OF THE ENGLISH POETS OF THE LAST TWO HUNDRED YEARS. With Critical and Biographical Notes by WALTER THORNBURY. London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & MARSTON. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

It is seldom that the arts of typography, engraving, printing and designing are lavished so freely upon a single volume as they have been upon this. Its binding is unique, but verging upon the gaudy. Ornamental borders, as well as head and tail pieces, engraved in the most elaborate manner, are crowded upon every page, until the book is fairly overloaded with them, and besides all this the illustrations, which are after designs by distinguished English artists, are numerous, and very many of them are masterpieces in their way. There is, in fact, in the volume enough of ornamentation and illustration to furnish out half a dozen American holiday publications. As regards the literary part of the volume, the compiler makes so many excuses for the shortcomings of which he is himself conscious, that all criticism is virtually barred. He very pleasantly remarks, "We cannot but deeply regret the omission of many eminent names; but when a dining-room table will only hold a dozen agreeable and clever people, it is surely not wise to ask twenty-four," which, after all, is not a very satisfactory excuse to either those who are slighted or their friends. The selections have, in the main, been made with excellent judgment, and they comprise many gems by writers whose productions are not very familiar to American readers. The book is particularly noticeable, however, as a specimen of what English engravers, binders, printers and artists can do when they devote their energies to the production of a holiday publication.

FLORAL BELLES FROM THE GREENHOUSE AND GARDEN. Drawn and colored from nature by Mrs. C. M. BADGER. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

Five years ago Mrs. BADGER produced a volume called *Wild Flowers*, which delighted the lovers of nature by its faithful and accurate reproduction of the floral beauties of field and forest, and this superb folio is in every respect a worthy companion to its predecessor, if, indeed, it is not altogether superior to it. Mrs. BADGER has exhibited admirable taste in the selection of subjects by which to illustrate her skill. We have several varieties of the rose; the gracefully drooping and brilliant fuschia; the gorgeously colored cactus; rich geraniums and jessamine; the passion flower and night-blooming cereus; the hyacinth, so true to nature that one almost fancies he perceives its oppressive fragrance, and so on through a list of "floral belles," to enumerate the whole of which would certainly excite wonder at the patience which could enable so capable an artist as Mrs. BADGER proves herself to be to color the numerous flowers not only in a single volume of this superb folio, but in the whole edition, which, although limited, is large enough to be a monument to her steady perseverance. Notwithstanding the high perfection to which the art of printing in colors has been brought, there is an inevitable stiffness in all attempts to reproduce flowers by this process, which is avoided when so true an artist and so keen and sincere a lover of nature as Mrs. BADGER uses the pencil. Each one of the paintings, by the way, which are sixteen in number, is accompanied by a poem from some distinguished writer, so that the volume combines both literary and artistic attractions. It is elegantly bound, and is decidedly the handsomest gift-book of the season, of purely American production

Miscellaneous.

—Publishers generally have taken it for granted, until within a very recent period, that works upon agricultural and horticultural subjects must be produced in the cheapest possible form in order to make their issue profitable. Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co., of Boston, demonstrated the fallacy of this idea by the production of a series of works of this character of the very first typographical excellence, and encouraged by their success they have now commenced the publication of a monthly magazine, *The American Journal of Horticulture and Florists' Companion*. The name is rather cumbrous, but it has the advantage of describing very accurately the character of the periodical. The first number, which is that for January, 1867 gives very satisfactory proof that the best talent of the country has been enlisted in its support. Mr. FRANCIS PARKMAN writes of "Spring Flowers," E. S. RAND, Jr., of "Flowers in Cities," J. F. C. HYDE of "Pear Culture," and E. A. SAMUELS of the "Horticultural Value of the Crow," while Mr. HAMMATT BILLINGS furnishes a carefully illustrated article on "Garden Architecture," and Mr. J. M. MERRICK, Jr., contribute some notes on "Grapes in 1866." "Things New and Old" are written of by Mr. WILLIAM C. STRONG, and judicious selections and translations from foreign periodicals are also given. In respect of variety of contents, and the ability with which the different subjects are discussed, this first number of the *American Journal of Horticulture* gives all the proof necessary that the magazine will take the leading place among periodicals of its class issued in this country. It is printed in clear and handsome type, on fine white paper, and in general typographical elegance, far surpasses all its immediate competitors, as well as very many of the strictly literary monthlies.

— Now that there is a lull in the demand for books of the war, Messrs. C. B. RICHARDSON & Co. are turning their attention partially, at least, to more peaceful arts. They have just introduced a new game called Martelle, which is sure to be widely popular. The apparatus of the game comprises a board some three feet square, covered with fine green cloth and tastefully trimmed. It also comprises mallets of ebony, pins and balls of ivory, wells of maple, &c., all gotten up in a style of great beauty and elegance. The board is to be placed upon a table, around which the players, two or four in number, stand. Its combinations suggest the finest points of billiards, ten-pins and croquet, and are, many of them, exceedingly happy. Its main points are so easily comprehended as to adapt it to younger players, while it admits of those nice mathematical calculations of angles, forces, &c., which deeply interest maturer minds.

—DICKENS' Christmas Story, *Mugby Junction*, which is contained in *Every Saturday* for this week, appeared here in advance of its publication in England. Such enterprise will, of course, bring its own reward to the publishers of this popular periodical.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, December, 1866.

THE RIO GRANDE.

Without any official explanation of Gen. SEDGWICK's move across the Mexican boundary, we may infer it to have been done for the protection of American merchants in Matamoras. During the past fortnight Gen. ESCOBEDO has invested that city with a force of about 4,000 men—adequate apparently to its reduction. CANALES, availing himself of the military revenue system peculiar to Mexico, demanded of the merchants forced loans or *prestamos*, which they were compelled to pay in money or in goods. Certain American merchants, however, declined to meet these exactions, and appealed to the opposite side of the river for protection, which has, it would seem, been extended them by Gen. SEDGWICK's arrival at Matamoras. The inference that this intervention was not based on any guarantee to JUAREZ is shown by two facts—the one that the national army at that point needed no aid, as it was the assailant; the other that the supplies of Matamoras having been stopped by investment on the Mexican side, had been derived from the American side of the river, and might have been stopped by Gen. SEDGWICK without military force or invasion. The act is justified by the law of nations, because if one nation had accorded to the citizens of another the right by treaty to reside and receive protection, and was by reason of anarchy or any other cause unable to execute its own laws, the nation whose citizens had been induced by this compact to carry their persons and property within a jurisdiction which could not afford the stipulated protection, would have the right to protect its own citizens endangered by the default of the other contracting power.

Still the mere occupation of a frontier town, without ulterior movement, may make no complication that may not be readily adjusted with JUAREZ, who will be too much relieved by this timely movement to stand much upon the point of international etiquette. It must therefore be regarded as an episode in the future relations now to be established between the United States and her helpless neighbor. At this moment, and without further development, it would be idle to predict what the precise result of these relations may be. One subject is, however, of paramount consequence to the United States. It is the adoption of such treaty stipulations as will give to the producers, both of provisions and manufactures, an equal if not a preferred access to the markets of Mexico. Such treaties are commercial bargains. They are not exhibitions of international comity. England did not conquer commercial advantages in India, or France in Algiers, to admit other nations to an equal participation in their commercial advantages. The military expedition of France against Mexico was only intended to secure the payment of a debt, and peculiar advantages of commerce for herself. The United States has seen the trade of Mexico intercepted at her door by England and France. While the breadstuffs of the Northwestern States may be souring for a market, European flour and vegetables are imported into Vera Cruz; and when the merchandise of New-York and Boston is accumulating without demand, Mexico exchanges her precious metals against the wares of Holland, France and England.

This state of things demands an appropriate policy, and instead of acquiring an inactive extent of territory it will be better to obtain immediate advantages which will bring the provisions of Cincinnati and Chicago with the goods of Lowell into general and exclusive use in Mexico, and secure the right of access from the Southwest into the silver mining regions of Guadalahave and Guanajuato. These facilities we need at present. They will regenerate Mexico, and will harmonize the sections more than several national conventions. They are abler, inevitable and indispensable.

THE DRAMA.

New-Orleans is a Winter watering place. A large proportion of the people being strangers, having much time upon their hands, and to some extent relieved from social restraints obligatory upon them at home, patronize all sorts of public amusements to a more general extent than perhaps a more permanent population might do. Hence there are six regular temples of the drama in successful operation, besides side-shows without number. Under the starring system we have the same succession of celebrities with the other cities, though each of the principal theatres has an excellent stock company. The Varieties has just terminated a continuous representation of "Wearing of the Green," and enters upon a catalogue of the usual standard productions. The French Opera House has secured the DONIZETTI troupe, and the Orleans Theatre has an excellent company, who reproduce the gems of the Parisian Theatre in a manner, no doubt, worthy their model. Indeed, it is an agreeable illusion to visit the Theatre de Orleans, witness a performance by the same persons and in the same costume in which the same piece has been presented to a Parisian audience, when you are yourself surrounded by a theatre full of people, scarce one of whom speaks English, entering with the greatest zest into the pathos or fun of the scene, and imagining themselves for the moment in the country of their affections. Everything is foreign. The orchestra, chiefly of violins, wants the powerful chords which the American ear has been educated to require. The first violin reminds the green-room that the finale approaches by intermitting the most rapid execution for a moment to pull a bell-knob, while the rise of the curtain is announced by a loud thump on the stage floor. The prompter is, as in the opera, concealed from the audience by a semi-cylindrical bonnet just in front of the footlights, being in this case of wood and unpainted it is not unlike the thrash-box of a machine. Then the *entr' acte* is long enough to allow the men to vacate the parquette. They adjourn to the *cafés* to drink absinthe, smoke cigarettes or play billiards. There is an agreeable reunion among friends in the boxes, and cakes, with rose-colored lemonade, circulate everywhere. Altogether it is a scene at once social and peculiar. Returning to the American part of the city, you feel that you have crossed the ocean without the *mal du mer* and have visited France without having left America.

THE LATIN RACE.

New-Orleans presents an ethnological phenomenon. Here the Latin and Saxon races, long separated in Europe by differences in religion, usages and government, come face to face, each presenting the peculiarities and acquisitions of past centuries. Canal-street is the channel which divides the Calais from Dover. The American is independent and progressive. The Creole is the same, socially, mechanically and commercially, as his ancestors were. His progress is chiefly in the fine arts. He has presented the best native chess-player and pianist. He appreciates the best operas, and looks to Paris with anxiety for the latest gem of FLOTOW, the new book of HUGO or some late article in the *Revue*, a brilliant operation in surgery by NELATON, or a chemical analysis by PELOUZE, but he sells wines and fancy goods, makes wheels, tables, shoes, locks, keys and hinges in the traditional manner; by consequence, and greatly because the whole sugar interest of the Creole population has been ruined, the business of the city has passed into American hands. The steam engine and the latest patent comes to supersede the ancient mode of mechanical production, while the cotton crop, whether made by white or black laborers, is turned to American advantage. If an article of wood or iron is needed, it is often telegraphed for from Auburn or Troy sooner and cheaper than it could be produced here. So, while the French are supreme in millinery, confectionery, and the agreeable arts to which society is so much indebted for its enjoyments, the banks, hotels, commission houses, hardware establishments and drinking saloons are represented by the Anglo-Jackson element. Thus there is hardly a first-class hotel on the French side of the channel. The St. Louis, one of the finest buildings in the city, has little or no Creole patronage, while the American hotels and boarding-houses are filled. The French prefer to live *en garcon*, and dine at the restaurant. It is very obvious, therefore, that the administration of the city, its commercial policy, its amusements, and, to a great extent, its property, will fall under American control. The war has resulted in an Anglo-Saxon reinforcement, so to speak. Federal soldiers have settled here; in many cases they have joined Ex-Confederates in selling goods or making cotton.

Still, there is no enmity or rivalry between the two races. They often make partnerships. They sometimes intermarry. Having gallantly participated in the perils and ruin of the Confederate war, the Creoles are much esteemed, and many friendships and much sympathy has sprung up among those who fought and starved together in the past campaigns. Possibly, there may be some little rivalry among the more extreme of each in their hostility to a few well-known and extreme Radicals; in other respects they harmonize, and will coöperate in the future progress of the Republic. The French would render valuable service in developing the commerce of the United States in the South Seas. They speak the language and are acclimated to the diseases of the Latin race. It is to be hoped that they will undergo the same change of sentiment in regard to industrial progress which is now overspreading the South.

DEATH OF JULES VILLERE.

A very large procession attended, on Wednesday last, the funeral of JULES VILLERE, a planter, aged 72, a veteran of 1812–'14, and a representative of the oldest and most honored of Creole families. It was JOSEPH VILLERE who, with others, just about a century since, was so much exasperated with the cession of Louisiana to Spain that he refused to recognize the new authority. The Spanish Governor reported the colonists for contumacy, and the despots at Madrid, who never forgave an emotion of liberty, sent in due time an army, under O'REILLY, which landed, subjugated the province, and executed, under military law, JOSEPH VILLERE and several others, confiscating their property and dishonoring their names, as far at least as this last may be done by imperial decree. The despots of France, of course, did not intervene in behalf of these people, who perished for their attachment to their native country. Such intervention would have encouraged contumacy, and other subjects might in time murmur against the decree which consigned them to masters they might not have preferred. So VILLERE and his compeers perished. At a later day JACQUES, a descendant of this traitor to Spain, was honored as the successor of Gov. CLAIBORNE, of Louisiana, and CHARLES J. VILLERE was a Representative in the late Confederate Congress. The recent burial procession was composed of some of the most eminent men of the State. It was an unusual assemblage of the best French population, and is mentioned as illustrative of the fact that the crime of opinion never degrades men or their descendants among a people reared to reverence every act of conscientious resistance to power, whether that power be determined by success to be in the right or not. You will see that this is a philosophical, and not a political comment. It is intended to illustrate the wisdom of toleration and the impossibility of ever making those who act from what they deem good motives conscious of crime or content with persecution. Such men never regard being called "rebels" any more than LUTHER minded being called a "heretic."

W. M. B.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

President Mosquera and the Sale of the Panama Railroad Company—Celebration of the Anniversary of the Independence of the Isthmus—Commercial Activity.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Dec. 2, 1866.

From the interior, since my last, we have nothing of especial note. The French steamer *Nouveau Monde* arrived at Aspinwall from Santa Martha on the 30th ultimo, but although the Bogota mail had reached Santa Martha before the steamer left, the postal authorities failed to get it on board. So far as was known, the interior was tranquil.

The national troops at Santa Martha, destined for Panama, had received no definitive orders to embark and were suffering much from fever. Many of them had been sent to the Hacienda de Minca for the improvement of their health. So the State Government of Panama may rest easy for the present.

After the adjournment of the Colombian Congress, which virtually refused to sanction the sale of the reserves of the Panama Railroad Company to COTTERELL & Co., President MOSQUERA made another contract with the same parties, the terms varying but little from the original contract. I believe the three per cent. clause (I have not now the contract before me) in behalf of the Republic, was increased to five per cent. But all those "contracts" with London speculators eight years and a half before the contract with the New-York company expires, amount to nothing. Eight years in these countries are pregnant with many changes, and no company is foolish enough to take all the eventualities, advancing its money so much in advance, to meet them. The speculators who employ COTTERELL will not commit themselves to much cash before they have tried the experiment in Thread-Needle-street upon the gullibility of the poor fools who trust in the honesty of the lean, lantern-jawed fellows who infest that locality.

The 28th of November, the anniversary of the independence of the Isthmus from Old Spain, has been celebrated with more than usual spirit this year. This arises principally from the fact of the Spanish aggressions on Peru and Chili, and is a sort of protest against the mother country from this Republic, about the only aid Panama can afford to the cause. The rejoicings have been kept up four days, all business being stopped, nearly all the shops closed. Bull-fights, cock-fighting, horse-racing, illuminations, drinking, consequent fighting, and black eyes, are the order of the day and night. But still, good-nature has generally prevailed, and there is not much to complain of, seeing that, in constantly-increasing steam for four days, something must burst.

The flagship *Powhatan*, of the United States Squadron in the South Pacific, Capt. DAVENPORT, with Rear-Admiral PEARSON on board, arrived in our bay from Callao on the morning of the 27th ult. Admiral PEARSON is to be relieved next steamer by Admiral DAHLGREN, and Capt. DAVENPORT by Capt. GREEN.

The French steamer *Nouveau Monde* will leave Aspinwall to-night for St. Nazaire.

The *Rising Star* reached Aspinwall on the 29th, in just eight days. She lost about fourteen hours by an accident to some portion of her machinery. She leaves to-night with some 300 to 400 tons of freight for New-York, principally flour, wool, &c., from California. The return freight of this Company is getting to be an important item in its receipts. The monthly arrivals and departures of steamers at and from the ports of Aspinwall and Panama show that no less than twenty-two seagoing steamships come to and sail from this Isthmus each month.

The report that the house of Messrs. JANE & Co., of Guayaquil, had failed, proves to have been incorrect.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ALLEGED WHISKY FRAUDS.

Important Developments—Testimony of Messrs. Tappan, Birdsall, Cunningham Ely, Manly, and others.

The case of the United States *vs.* T. B. TILTON, JOHN DEVLIN and T. T. LEVAN, came up yesterday morning at 10 A. M., before Commissioner NEWTON, at his office in Montague-street, near the Brooklyn City Hall.

F. W. Tappan was sworn: Am Deputy Collector of the Third Collection District; have been such since 1862; knew Tilton during that period; he was an Inspector of the Third Collection District; he inspected, gauged, and marked spirits; he also inspected tobacco; Mr. A. J. Phillips was Inspector also from September, 1862, and ceased in November; they had to go to the distilleries daily, or as often as the notice on the slate required; they made monthly returns; the large distilleries made tri-monthly returns and the small ones monthly returns; the Assessor examined the same; the taxes are paid upon the lists between the 20th and 30th of each month; prior to Sept. 1 every distiller had a license; applications were made at my office to have liquors branded prior to Sept. 1, under the new law; Tilton and Phillips branded some and made returns; John Devlin lives in Brooklyn; he was first appointed Assistant Assessor in 1862 in the Third District; he has ceased to be Assessor and he is called a speculator in real estate, merchandise, and recently in whisky; he has not paid the special tax to my knowledge; Mr. Levan made an application to have liquor inspected; he was represented as a broker in spirits; he had no license as a wholesale dealer in our District.

Mr. Wm. C. De Witt, counsel for defendants, moved that no testimony be taken which was outside of the charge.

The Commissioner held that testimony should be taken to develop the offence charged; if another offence was developed, he acted as a committing magistrate and would cause another examination.

Mr. De Witt then moved his objection absolutely.

Witness—[Papers handed to witness]—They are returns made prior to Sept. 1; they were put in my office a few days after Nov. 1.

Cross-examined—Neither Devlin nor Tilton are known to be distillers; there is no special regulation as to branding liquors except that which is in the law.

Redirect—There was no statement as to how much spirits were on hand; no instructions were given as to liquors being branded every day.

Geo. W. Birdsall, sworn: Am chief clerk to the Assessor of the Second District; have been such since August, 1864; the returns of the distiller were required to be made out tri-monthly; they contained an account of the spirits distilled; they were sent to the Assistant Assessor of the division in which the distillery was situated; they were made out on the 1st, 10th and 21st; the small distilleries made out a return the 1st of each month; the return was entered in the Assessor's office and filed away; the Assistant makes the assessment; the return shows the grain used and the amount of spirits produced daily, and the amount sold and put in the bonded warehouse; the brands showed the contents, proof, date and name of the Inspector; the distiller was required to make a duplicate return, so that one checked the other: no liquor should have been removed till it was branded; no rectified spirits should be branded prior to Sept. 1; after Sept. 1 no liquor could be stored in the distillery until the tax was paid and placed in the bonded warehouse; then, before it is removed, it was to be branded "U. S. Bonded Warehouse; Tax Paid."

John A. Farrell, sworn: Reside in No. 49 South Ninth-street; am a rectifier; have bought liquors from Devlin; some time last May bought liquor from him, and along up to October; since first of September bought from him about 10,500 gallons; ceased to buy about six weeks ago; the liquor was rum, I suppose; bought it as distilled spirits or whisky; it was not highwines; have received whisky from him for redistillation, or to make alcohol out of it; received 21,407 gallons of this kind; redistilled it; he paid so much a gallon; do not know what he did with it; it was taken away after being distilled; altogether he brought about five to six hundred dollars; bought at $1 80 to $2 25 per gallon; they were all branded manufactured subsequent to Sept. 1; Tilton & Phillips' names were branded on the barrels; knew Devlin since last Summer; used to meet him in Hudson-avenue, at his brother's place, in the plumbing establishment; made purchases of him there; never noticed barrels of liquor there in the yard; know T. T. Levan; was told he was a broker; saw no other brand than the one brand.

Cross-examined—Buy liquors of other parties; have bought liquor at $1 70 from other parties.

Redirect—Should judge the liquor was made of raw molasses, not rectified; have bought liquor with other brands on than Tilton and Levan.

Recross—Had instructions to examine the brands; Jno. Farrel was my foreman, who examined them.

Jos. H. Cunningham, sworn: My business is redistilling of liquors; the factory is in Williamsburgh; know Devlin, and have purchased since Sept. 1 about 1,600 barrels; it was principally rum made of molasses; the last purchase was in the early part of November; it was branded as manufactured prior to September 1; it was branded by Tilton & Phillips; bought at prices from $1 75 to $2 25 per gallon; the price would average $2 10; bought some alcohol (175 barrels included in the amount) from him; it was branded "J. W. Manley," and inspected about November 1; knew J. Devlin July or August of last year; have seen Devlin at his brother's plumbing establishment in Hudson-avenue; Levan has acted as Devlin's broker, and made the bulk of the sales to me.

Cross-examined—Have known Devlin to be a speculator; have bought whisky of distillers; never bought lower than from Devlin; bought at the market price; he sold as much before Sept. 1, but cost more.

Redirect—Have bought liquors manufactured prior to Sept. 1, but cannot tell the brand; Devlin has an extensive business, and was known as a man of capital; his dealings with us amounted to over a quarter of a million dollars since July last; the market has declined since Sept. 1 about fifty cents up to Nov. 14; it commenced to decline July 1.

Seth, Ely sworn: Am a partner in Ely & Co.; used to be distillers; are rectifiers and wholesale dealers in liquors; the concern has bought from Devlin about 800 barrels; do not know exactly.

Samuel Engle, sworn: Deal in alcohol and naval stores; purchased nothing of Devlin; have of Levan; do not think over 100 barrels within two or three months; part was rum; the rum would cost $2 78 per gallon.

Cross-examined—Have purchased from Mr. Phibern one or two lots; paid Devlin the market price; other parties sold lower.

Jos. W. Manley, sworn: Have been an Inspector in the Second District, previous to Sept. 1; visited the distilleries and branded the liquor; should have to see another brand on the barrels before I put my brand on of liquors made previous to Sept. 1; the liquor had to be branded before its removal from distillery; on Sept. 1 it was my duty to visit the distilleries and brand the liquor on hand; did not get instructions under the new law till the latter part of the month.

Cross-examination—Do not think the brand could be counterfeited; another brand might have been made like mine.

Henry Osborn, sworn: Reside corner Hudson-avenue and Plymouth-street; am interested in McIvan's distillery; have been interested in it since last Summer; never received an Inspector; know Tilton some eight or nine months; he branded my liquor prior to Sept. 1; have known Devlin something less than a year as a dealer in spirits; have sold him liquor since Sept. 1; a good many sales; it was inspected by Tilton and branded as manufactured prior to Sept. 1; Devlin came with him once and used Tilton's brand in his presence; it was over one dozen barrels about Nov. 1; it was manufactured just previous and never had been inspected before; it was between six and eight A. M.; we were running at the time; Phillips was there and inspected several barrels; Devlin has paid me between $2 and $1 75 per gallon; Devlin told me he had given as high as $30,000 a month to protect the parties he dealt with from the Government officers; any party could get all the protection they wanted if they dealt with him; if the distillers did not deal with him he must have a day's run of each distillery to pay the expenses to insure protection against Government officers; this talk with Devlin took place last month early; he wanted my liquor as low as $1 25 to $1 50; Devlin would make a month's contract; if they gave him a day's running he would give $1 80; if not, only $1 50; did not make any agreement with him.

WHISKY SEIZED.

I informed Marshall and Horton, of New-York, revenue officers; we concerted together to catch Devlin; Horton came to my house about twelve o'clock in the night, and staid there till morning; from four to six o'clock saw carts of whisky going through the street up Hudson-avenue toward the plumber-shop; saw three different carts go; I staid in the street and walked up and down past the plumber's several times; saw Phillips there about 7 o'clock A. M.; it was a clear night; saw him go in Devlin's yard; informed Horton and Marshall, and they went up to make the seizure; at that time saw Tappan in Little-street; Tappan, Horton, Taylor and Paine went up as far as Prospect-street in company with two others; saw Devlin standing in front of the door, with several other parties; Philips was in the yard; saw about forty whisky barrels there; Horton went to Devlin and said he wanted to go into the yard to see the whisky; Devlin asked his authority, when Horton pulled out a paper and read it; Devlin replied that he had no right to go there; no one had a right to seize whisky except a Collector or Deputy Collector; Mr. Tappan at that time came up the street and went into the yard; a few moments after I went into the plumber's shop, and asked Horton if he had seized the whisky, and he said he had; Devlin was close at hand; saw two carts in front of the door with barrels of whisky on them; heard carts pretty much every morning for a month go toward John-street, where a whisky depot was located; each distiller had a letter in chalk upon the barrels he manufactured; have seen other parties at the plumber-shop to get checks.

The Court then adjourned to to-day at 9:30 A. M.

The Alleged Whisky Frauds—A Whisky Manufacturer Turns States Evidence.

The examination of FRANK G. BROWN, who was arrested last week on a charge of being engaged in whisky frauds, took place yesterday before United States Commissioner JACKSON, in Jersey City. Mr. CLOKE, counsel for BROWN, proposed to make known extensive frauds in New-Jersey and New-York, with the understanding that his client should be accepted as witness for the State, and should be admitted to bail as such.

Commissioner JACKSON and Collector THORN held a consultation with Mr. CLOKE, and finally decided to accept BROWN as State's evidence. The Court was then cleared of all persons except those above-named, when BROWN's statement was taken, which will result in extensive liquor seizures. At the close of the examination, Commissioner JACKSON caused the arrest of JAMES S. MADDEN, whose place at the corner of Henderson and George streets, was seized by the Collector last Friday, and who is charged with dealing largely in contraband whisky. COPELY COTTRELL, a salesman for MADDEN, was also arrested. Other arrests will also be made during the week.

OPERATIONS IN OIL.

How Leakages May Occur—A Firm Robbed by a Dishonest Porter.

For some months past many of the firms doing business in Maiden-lane, engaged in the oil trade, have become aware, through the extra amount of "wastage" claimed by their customers, that leaks existed somewhere, but where they could not discover. One of the firms, whose loss bore rather heavily on them, was induced by the hope of being able to discover the real cause, to apply to the Detective Police Agency, No. 68 Broadway, and held a consultation with Superintendent WARREN regarding the matter. The state of affairs being explained, the case was placed in the hands of the agency, and Detective WATSON was intrusted with its "working up."

The detective ascertained that he had no easy matter to handle, as his "game" had to all appearances been "flushed" by coming to the neighborhood of one of the members of the firm at an unusually early hour on the day previous to the case being placed in his hands. A system was therefore devised to reestablish a feeling of security in the minds of the guilty parties, which proved successful.

Taking a careful survey of the premises, its surroundings and inmates, the detective's suspicions fell on the porter of the store, who had been in the employ of the firm for three years, having also been entrusted with the store-key, and allowed to open and close the premises at will. The firm having implicit confidence in him were somewhat surprised when informed of the true state of affairs, and determined to have a thorough investigation instituted.

It was ascertained that for about two years a regular set of customers had been in the habit of calling at the store at an early hour, long before the other attachés of the establishment made their appearance, and when the porter was generally alone in charge for upwards of an hour—and obtaining a regular supply of oil, benzine, alcohol, &c., &c., in quantities varying from one to ten gallons at a time. Four regular customers appeared twice a week at regular days, who, having their cans in a convenient place, would first attract the porter's attention, who would then fill the cans and, in some instances, replace them, when the purchaser would again enter the store and settle, paying a much lower price than the article was worth. An empty can was sometimes left at a neighboring ale-house, and the porter, who was in the habit of visiting the house eighteen or twenty times daily, would carry a bottle full of oil in his pocket, to be emptied in the can left at the store. The services of one of the carmen would then be called into requisition, who at night would take the filled can on his truck, without knowing the surreptitious manner in which it had been obtained, and carry it to the house of the porter in Brooklyn. The detective in the course of his operations being obliged to assume various disguises, such as fireman, laborer, returned soldier, and drayman, while driving a cart, which was borrowed from a friend for a short time, discovered that one of the carmen would occasionally take a can of oil, containing about two gallons, away in his feed-bag, thereby assisting to augment the leakage in no small degree. At the conclusion of several days, having obtained sufficient evidence to convict the guilty parties, the porter was confronted with the evidence of his guilt in the shape of memorandums taken at the time of occurrence; but a stout denial of all the charges was persisted in, until confronted by a living witness in the person of "old one-eyed DENNIS" of Mott-street, an oil peddler, who had been a regular semi-weekly customer at the store for over two years, and who, having been decoyed into the immediate locality by the detective assuming to be an oil dealer, able to sell at low prices; and being anxious to buy cheap, unwittingly appeared as a witness against his old friend the porter.

On the peddler's becoming acquainted with the shape matters had assumed, he at first professed total ignorance of the store, porter and everything pertaining to the case, but his old friend, the porter, made a clean confession, according to which it appears that goods amounting to thousands of dollars have been purloined in this way. The firm roughly estimate their loss at nearly $8,000.

The prisoner will be brought before the Court to-day.

The Recent Tragedy in Division-Street—The Inquest Postponed.

The shocking occurrence of Monday night, at the tenement-house fire in Division-street, where nine persons lost their lives by suffocation, continues to attract attention. Coroner GOVER received the usual notification and yesterday proceeded to the Seventh Precinct Station-house to hold an inquest. He found it difficult, however, to procure the necessary witnesses at so short a notice, and consequently postponed the investigation until this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The necessary *post mortem* examination will be made in the interim by Dr. JOHN BEACH. There were but little additional facts obtained in relation to the sad occurrence, and the full report made in yesterday's TIMES gives all the details. We now present a full and correct list of the victims:

DANIEL PHELAN, a native of Ireland, 32 years of age.

HONORA PHELAN, 30 years of age, a native of the United States.

MARGARET PHELAN, 10 years of age.

HELEN PHELAN, 7 years of age.

THOMAS PHELAN, 2 years of age.

Mrs. EUPHEMIA GALPIN, 28 years of age.

IDA GALPIN, her daughter, 12 years of age.

MARY SCHILLING, (widow,) 22 years of age, a native of Germany.

Her infant child, only 17 months old, name unknown.

The ruins of the tenement house were yesterday visited by a large crowd of persons, who gazed upon the blackened walls with evident emotions of horror.

Board of City Canvassers.

At the meeting of this Board yesterday, a communication was received from Mr. HASBROUCK, on behalf of the Police Commissioners, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that in the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward the whole number of votes cast for Alderman was 603—of which EUGENE WARD received 107; THEODORE ALLEN 340; SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY 66; ISAAC ROBINSON 40; ROBERT HARRISON 37, and 13 were scattering. The original letters of both poll clerks agree with these returns, and the returns correspond with those sent in to the Board of Canvassers.

Considerable feeling has been excited by the result of the canvass of the returns from the Fifth Aldermanic District, in which district, according to the figures gathered by the Police Commissioners, EUGENE WARD was elected by a majority of 82. It appears, however, that a serious mistake must have been made in transmitting the figures by telegraph. On the other hand it is said that the returns from the Seventh District were among those not handed in at the time required by law, and that therefore there is reasonable ground for suspecting that they have been tampered with.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Alderman Coman.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF GREENBACKS.

Yesterday morning JACOB CENTRE, of No. 176 Broadway, who is understood to be interested in the lottery venture, appeared in Court and made a complaint of grand larceny against JAMES H. BUGLE, formerly a clerk in his employ, in which he accused him of stealing $100 in United States Treasury notes. It appears that BUGLE, on the 10th of October, abstracted the missing money from his employer's cash box when he disappeared, and subsequently entered the employ of JOSEPH BATES, where he was found when arrested. The prisoner stated to the magistrate that he had been in the habit of drawing such moneys as he required, and drew so much in excess of his pay that he was afraid to go back. Remanded for further examination.

ALLEGED BONDED WAREHOUSE THIEVES.

Officer O'SHEA, of the Fourth Ward Police, arrested EDWARD MALONY, PATRICK SCANLON and PATRICK DURKEE, laborers, who were found in possession of a quantity of gloves, alleged to have been stolen from the Bonded Warehouse Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10 Bridge-street, owned by D. C. JOHNSON, where DURKEE and SCANLON were employed. The property was found in SCANLON's trunk at No. 206 Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn, where DURKEE resides. It was stated by the officer that the prisoners went to a pawn-shop in Catharine-street a few weeks ago and endeavored to pawn a lot of red satins, but the proprietor declined to receive them. On Thanksgiving Day SCANLON and his confederates again appeared at the same pawn-shop, and tried to dispose of some silks. When accused of having come in possession of the goods by dishonest means, they ran out of the shop in alarm. It is supposed that these goods were also stolen from the bonded warehouse. The prisoners were remanded for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A BURGLARY.

On Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, Mr. HENRY MAGRATH, who keeps a merchant tailoring establishment at No. 1,221 Broadway, went to his store for the purpose of seeing that it was perfectly secured, and that everything was right. When he entered he discovered that one of the iron shutters protecting the back windows had been pried open, the sash raised, and an easy entrance effected by the burglars. Upon further examination, it was discovered that a large quantity of chinchilla, traco and other cloths, to the value of over $500, had been carried off. Mr. MAGRATH immediately went to the Twenty-ninth Precinct, where he made known his loss. Capt. SPEIGHT placed the matter in the charge of Detective MCCARTY and Officer MCGOWEN, who proceeded at once to ferret out the thieves. The result of their labor was the apprehension of four men named MICHAEL BROPHY, JAMES MCGINNIS, EDWARD KENNEDY and IRVING BYRON, in the possession of whom, at their residences, was recovered a large proportion of the stolen goods. They were committed for examination by Justice DODGE in default of the required bail.

ROBBED IN A HOUSE OF ILL-FAME.

A man who gave his name as EDWARD SMITH, and his residence as in Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday caused the arrest of a *nymph du pave* named LIZZIE MARGARDE, who, as he alleges, robbed him of his overcoat in a house of ill-fame, whither he accompanied her on Monday evening. The girl was committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ARREST OF DOCK THIEVES.

On Monday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, as Sergeant BABCOCK, of the Seventh Precinct, was passing through South-street, near Catharine Market, he observed two men rolling a bale of hemp from the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 35 and 36, toward the sidewalk. They did not see the officer until quite close to him, when they started to run away. They were immediately pursued by the Sergeant, who, with the assistance of Officer BRIADLE, soon succeeded in capturing the thieves. When brought to a stand-still they plead with the officers to let them go, and even offered $50 in cash as a consideration for the favor, but the honest Metropolitans could not be bribed; they held on to their men, and yesterday conveyed them to the Essex Market Police Court, where they were committed for examination without bail.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Mrs. AUGUSTA STEVENS is a widow lady, and resides in the tenement-house No. 41 Eldridge-street. Yesterday morning she went out to see a friend, and did not return to her home until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. As she came up stairs and reached the landing of the floor upon which her apartments are situated she saw a sight that astonished her, and that was, two men endeavoring to get into her room through a large fanlight over the door. She immediately raised the alarm and caused the arrest of the would-be thieves. When brought to the Court they gave their names as HENRY STEWART and THOMAS SULLIVAN. They were both committed for trial in default of bail.

AN ACT OF BRUTALITY.

If the statment made in court yesterday, by RICHARD CASSIDY, is true, OWEN MURPHY must be a brutish fellow, for he is charged with a most cruel deed. CASSIDY alleges that as he was passing through the street, he was knocked down and nearly run over by a truck of which MURPHY was the driver. A few words passed between them, when the driver jumped from his seat on the truck and inflicted a severe beating upon his opponent, and finished with pulling out most of the beard on one side of his face. He was thereupon arrested and conveyed before Justice SHANDLEY, who committed him for examination.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

THIEF AND ALLEGED RECEIVER.

Mrs. MATILDA RIESE, who resides at No. 171 West Thirty-eighth-street, got upon one of the Third-avenue cars, leaving two boxes containing $80 worth of worsted work hanging upon the brake-handle at the rear of the car. When she reached the street where she wished to get off, she found that her goods had been stolen. She immediately sought the assistance of the Police, who soon arrested a boy named CHARLES KELLY, aged 14 years, upon suspicion of the theft. Upon being taken to the Station-house the prisoner acknowledged his guilt, and gave information which led to the arrest of a woman named ANN CUFF, in whose possession a large quantity of the stolen property was found. Both the prisoners were committed for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
675	Kinne et al. vs. Ford et al.	2591	Shuyter. Adm'r., vs. Nott.
743	Chamberlain vs. Sailsbury et al.	2601	Sanborn vs. Herring et al.
3071	Genet vs. Howland et al.	1893	Stephens vs. Donaldson et al.
2229	Waring et al., vs. The Indemnity Insurance Company.	855	Burke vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

Part II.—Held by Mr. Justice Clerke—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2530	Ulman vs. Mark.	2594	Brown vs. Raphael.
2534	Wight vs. The Mayor, &c.	2598	Daily vs. Woodruff.
2432	Lindsley vs. The European Petroleum Company.	2600	Stansberger vs. Fisk.
		2602	Harriman vs. Smith.
		2606	Snow vs. Frielson.
2582	Bennett vs. Hyde.	2608	Cook vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
2584	Applegate vs. Van-Eisenberg.	2612	Denniston vs. Lib. and London Fire Insurance Company.
2586	Barney vs. Carpenter.		
2588	Brown vs. Central American Transportation Company.	2614	Martin vs. Clapp.
		2616	Nostrand vs. Reeder.
2590	Watkins vs. Adam.	2618	McNab vs. Sutherland.
2592	Ebel vs. Larnard.	2620	Carrington vs. Thorp.

Part III.—Held by Mr. Justice Mullen at No. 73 Duane-st.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
879	Nichols vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1483	Venoist vs. Pinckney et al.
939	Nicnols vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1597	Stateson vs. The City of Brooklyn.
1069	Dusenbury vs. The Lenox Fire Insur'ce Company.	987	Rohrscheit vs. Stevens.
1070	Dusenbury vs. The GlobeFire Insurance Company.	2089	Coughlan, adm., vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.
1071	Dusenbury vs. The Croton Fire Insurance Company.	1379	Haggerty vs. Bernstein.
		1380	Wilmerding vs. Bernstein.
1072	Dusenbury vs. The Kings Co. Fire Insurance Company.	1989	Bryant vs. Hassell et al.
		2275	Coffin vs. Kelly, Sheriff, et al.
1073	Dusenbury vs. The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company.	2316	Hall vs. Weekler.
		2179	Hall vs. Weekler.
1074	Dusenbury vs. The Int. Fire Insurance Company.	2155	Weaver vs. The First National Bank of New-Orleans.
505	Iselin vs. Buckley et al.		

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Justice Balcom.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.		Nos.	
23	Huerstef vs. Hurlburt.	27	Same vs. Thomas P. Lyman.
26	Osgood et al. vs. Rich et al.		

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
176	Williams vs. Hay et al.	309	Same vs. Same.
177	Hammersley vs. Byrne, impleaded, vs. et al.	188	Schettler vs. Smith et al.
180	Taylor et al. vs. Ketchum et al.	190	Hendricks et al. vs. Stark.
181	Calhoun, assignee, vs. Ketchum et al.	324	Hunt et al. vs. Sanger et al.
187	Cohen vs. Jackson.	100	Wells vs. Collins.
193	Eisenberg vs. Pettingill et al.	191	Somers, Receiver, &c., vs. Adams et al.
194	Little vs. Turnure et al	195	Bank of Manchester vs. Myers et al.
323	Belden vs. Arnoux.		
3.8	Hewit et al. vs. Bennehoff Run Pet. Co,	196	Palmer et al. vs. Roe et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Justice Ingraham—The Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
59	Shepard vs. Danforth.	115	Stevens vs. Capon.
62	Preston vs. Moore.	118	In re. assessment of a sewer in Seventy-third-street, betw'n Third and Fourth avenues.
63	Same vs. Same.		
64	In re petition of Wheeler et al.		
84	Pelton, Receiver, vs. Prescott.	122	De Witt vs. Black.
88	The People, &c., ex rel. Maxwell vs. Beebe.		

General Call begins at No. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Mr. Justice McCunn—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
3055	Cuff vs. O'Reilly.	1461	Sprath vs. Maitland.
2857	Stephens vs. Black, &c.	2713	Gross vs. Whitten.
2567	McIntyre vs. Dayton.	2719	McKee vs. Maas et al
2395	Whittemore et al. vs. Levy.	2725	Topping vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
2711	Francis vs. Tallman et al.	2731	Sax vs. Herschborn.
2619	Messenger vs. Smith.	2733	Rogers vs. Robbins et al.
2631	George, the Count Johannes, vs. Fisk.	2735	Stratton vs. Neefle.
		2739	Sus vs. Deilinger.

Part II.—Held by Mr. Justice Monell—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2566	McCollum vs. Arctic Fire Insurance Company.	2922	Manhattan Gaslight Co. vs. The Mayor &c.
2526	Taylor vs. Ketchum et al.	2984	Lyon vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1964	Goodridge et al. vs. The National Fire Insurance Company.	2128	Bierce et al. vs. The People's Fire Ins. Co.
		2704	Ross vs. The Mayor, &c.
1078	Jones vs. Dagan.	1572	Snelling vs. Howard, survivor, &c.
2870	Butler vs. McIlvaine.		
2406	Peck et al. vs. Negbam.	2068	Glover vs. Whitcomb.
		2844	McGahey, Admr., vs. Hunter et al.
2810	Ryan vs. Henry, Jr., et al.	2842	Same vs. Same.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Judge Daly—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1543	Van Dyke vs. Hatch.	1912	Frieler vs. The Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad Co. et al.
1857	De Cour vs. Burgess.		
1832	Bayley vs. Secor et al.		
1855	Wood vs. Suit.	1913	Benham vs. Bluxome.
1852	Pearsall vs. Kipp.	1403	Brintnell vs. Shipman et al.
1690	McGarrahan vs. Waters.	1663	Harmon vs. Keys.
1839	Hyde et al. vs. VanValkenburgh.	1176	Phillip vs. Dowley et al.
		1507	Morton et al. vs. Vaughan.
1911	Jones vs. The Rutgers F. I. Co.	1329	Wilson vs. Gooden.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1636	McFreeman vs. Street.	1140	Nelson vs. Kidder.
1814	Moynough vs. Schepp.	843	Simonson vs. Brady.
1841	Portens vs. The Third-avenue Rail'd Company.	1597	Valentine vs. Hewitt.
		1625	Nasser vs. Corwin.
1905	Holmes vs. Brundage.	1907	Dunlap, Jr., vs. Freeland.
1908	Moore vs. Lawrence.	160	Wood vs. The United States Patent Baking Company.
1909	American National Bank of New-York vs. Clapp, &c.		
1910	Jones vs. Corn Exchange Insurance Company	1817	Masterson vs. Kehoe.
		1666	Schutt vs. Archer et al

MARINE COURT.

Held by Judge Hearne—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
35	Hall vs. Gregory.	03	Same vs. Same.
—	Walters vs. The L., N. Y. and Phila. S.S. Co.	84	Olish vs. Waters.
		85	Beatty vs. Waters.
50	Ellison vs. Acton.	86	Stetler vs. O'Brien.
76	Thurber vs. Wood.	87	Fowler vs. Hanser.
77	Black vs. Livingston.	89	Goetting v. Igel.
78	The C. Chemical Works vs. White.	90	Same vs. Schwartz.
		91	Anderson vs. Tetterch.
79	Simpson vs. Bi[illegible].	92	Goetting vs. Kleinschmiger.
80	McDonald vs. Russell.		
81	Hufferleith vs. Scheefer.	93	Whiteley vs. Shotwell
82	Templeton vs. Ingrain		

Recovery on Special Contract—Conditions Precedent Thereto—The Common Law Rule—Payment of Ship Freightage under the Code of Louisiana.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company Plaintiff in Error vs. *W. L. Lindsay, et al., Defendants in Error.*—This case comes up by writ of error to the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Lindsay & Co. brought a suit in that Court by petition against the railroad company to recover money due them for services performed under agreement in writing, by which, as they alleged, the Company, in consideration of freightage to be furnished from England to Algiers, opposite New-Orleans, for certain iron, agreed to pay a certain price per ton for all iron so delivered. The time within which the freightage was to be furnished was extended and limited by a subsequent agreement. The entire quantity of rails to be shipped appears to have been twelve thousand and thirteen tons, respecting four thousand tons of which, no question was raised, but as to the balance, which were to be delivered by Thompson & Foreman, the manufacturers, between Nov. 1, 1853, and April 1, 1854, the Court finds that a quantity was not freighted to Algiers, but to New-Orleans, "in violation of the terms of the agreement." This quantity was two thousand and two and three-fourth tons. Of the same eight thousand tons freightage, but three thousand and sixty-eight tons was supplied prior to Dec. 31, 1854; and it does not appear that they were sent to Algiers, but arrived at New-Orleans. The Company refused to receive the rails shipped after the 31st of December, 1854, and the manufacturers resumed possession. The furnishing of the freight, as alleged by the Company, was delayed by Lindsay & Co., purposely, for their own advantage, because freights were high when they were ready for shipment, and they waited for a fall, which subsequently occurred, and they were thus enabled to furnish the freight at much less than they were to receive from the Company.

The defence of the Company was a denial of performance by Lindsay & Co. on a reconventional demand for damages by reason of the non-performance of the contract. They also pleaded the statute of limitations.

Upon these facts the Court gave judgment for the plaintiff below "for the whole amount of the freightage, at the rate specified in the contract," allowing certain credits for money agreed to be credited by the plaintiff for money paid on account by the defendants, and for expenses, actual and estimated, of transferring the two thousand two and three-fourth tons of rails from New-Orleans to Algiers.

The plaintiff in error contended that the Court having found as matters of fact that the plaintiffs below had failed to perform the express agreement on their part, by not furnishing freight to Algiers for a large portion of the rails, and by not furnishing freightage within the time agreed, there was error in allowing the plaintiffs below to recover upon the express agreement, when it is found that they had not performed it. It is a settled principle of law that a party cannot recover upon a contract without proving performance of all conditions precedent, and their performance within the limited time, when a time is limited.

Nor could there be recovery under the prayer for general relief, unless the defendant had derived benefit in the premises, and such recovery can only be *ex equo et bono*, and must undeniably be founded on some proof tending to show some service performed and accepted, other than that stipulated in the contract. There is no such proof nor finding in this case. The plea of limitations under the civil code of Louisiana, which provides that actions "for the payment of the freight of ship and other vessels, &c., are prescribed by one year," the Court disposed of by ruling "that this contract is not a contract for the payment of the freight of ships and other vessels, within the 3,499th article of the civil code."

In the absence of explanation it is assumed that the Court proceeded on the ground that the special contract was in the nature of a brokerage contract, the plaintiffs below being middle-men between the defendant and the ship-owners. But there was no case made on the special contract, and if plaintiffs could recover at all they must do so on the implied contract arising out of the service performed by them to wit, the transportation of the goods. In other words, it was an implied contract for the freight of ships merely, which arose directly between the parties to the suit, to the exclusion of all third persons, and consequently was within the letter as well as the spirit of the article of the code relied on.

The defendant in error replied at length, maintaining the correctness of the ruling of the Court below, as stated above.

J. M. Carlisle and John D. McPherson for plaintiff in error; Louis Janin for defendants in error.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—DEC. 10.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle, Charles F. Peck, of Illinois, was admitted an attorney, &c., of this Court.

No. 4. Original.—*In the matter of John Dugan, petitioner, &c.*, for writ of *habeas corpus*.

No. 5. Original.—*In the matter of Christopher V. Hogan, petitioner, &c.*, for writ of *habeas corpus*.

On motion of Mr. Bradley, these cases were dismissed with costs.

No. 36.—*New-Orleans, Opelousas and G. W. R. R. Co., plaintiffs in error*, vs. *W. L. Lindsay & Co.*—Argued by Mr. Carlisle and Mr. McPherson for plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Janin for defendants in error.

No. 37.—*The United States, plaintiff in error*, vs. *J. G. Doshiel et al.*

No. 38.—*The United States, plaintiff in error*, vs *Hanson Allsburys, Administrator, &c.*—Causes argued by Attorney-General Stanbery for plaintiff in error.

No. 44.—*Richard Christmas, plaintiff in error*, vs. *John W. Russell.*—Argument commenced by Mr. McPherson for defendant in error.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS—DEC. 11.

Sickles vs. *United States.*—Judge PECK delivered the opinion of the Court, finding due the complainant $8,126 60.

Johnson, Administrator, &c., vs. *United States.*—Argued and submitted on demurrer by Mr. Kerr, Deputy Solicitor, for United States, claimant not appearing.

Calkin vs. *United States.*—Demurrer overruled, and Solicitor directed to file answer over.

Love vs. *United States.*—Petition dismissed.

The $20,000 Suit Against the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company—Trial Concluded—A Sealed Verdict to be Rendered This Morning.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III—DEC. 11.

Before Justice Mason and a Jury.

Caroline Rexford vs. *The Seventh-avenue Railroad Company.*—The trial of this important action, which has occupied the attention of the Court and Jury for three days, was concluded at a late hour yesterday afternoon. The Jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict at the opening of the Court this morning. In the TIMES of Saturday last we gave a statement of the case on the part of the plaintiff, and a synopsis of the testimony so far as the trial had then proceeded. The theory of plaintiff was that on the 27th of June, 1865, while she, then an invalid going on two crutches, was endeavoring to get on one of defendant's cars, which had stopped for the purpose of enabling her to do so, the conductor from the inside of the car rang the bell. The car started when Mrs. Rexford had one foot on the step, one hand hold of the rail, and in her other hand was a crutch—the other crutch having been previously handed to a passenger on the rear platform. The consequence was, as claimed, that she could neither get on the car nor let go of the rail, and hence was dragged over the rough pavement for a distance of several feet; that thereby her right knee became so badly bruised and injured that her leg had to be amputated about four months after to save her life.

The theory of the defence was that Mrs. Rexford was so much diseased in her lower limbs, and on the right one particularly, for several months prior to the accident, that amputation would have been necessary if this occurrence had not been. Several prominent physicians were called to the stand with a view of proving that the lady was not afflicted with rheumatism or neuralgia as her medical adviser stated, but that she had what is known as "white

swelling," which being incurable would in time render amputation necessary, if the patient's life was to be saved. One very remarkable thing about this trial is the fact that although this accident occurred between 10 and 11 A. M. on a bright June day, in a populous part of the City; the car on which plaintiff attempted to ride was at least half full of passengers; the plaintiff had with her a girl, then aged nine years, and now certainly old enough to testify in a Court of justice; a passenger standing on the rear platform took one of her crutches, and, according to plaintiff's testimony, shouted out to the conductor, when he saw her being dragged along, "Stop; for God's sake, stop;" notwithstanding all these things the plaintiff was the only witness to testify to the accident. The plaintiff advertised and inquired, but no further evidence could be obtained. The second remarkable thing about the trial was that neither the conductor nor the driver of the car could be found. The Company don't know where they are; they don't even know which car it was, for the reason, as they say, that no report of it was ever made at headquarters. Hence they argued that it was a very trivial affair at first. Another feature of this case (though not at all remarkable) was that although quite a number of Doctors were called, *pro* and *con*, scarcely any two of them agreed. Dr. Ward had been Mrs. Rexford's family physician for some time anterior to the accident, but she was finally turned over to Dr. Davis, who has made diseases of the joints, &c., a specialty. Drs. Carnochan, Ranney and others had examined her condition prior to the amputation, and they all gave their views as to "white swellings," neuralgia, &c. One thing seems to have been well established, namely: that from some cause amputation of the limb became necessary, in order to save the patient's life.

The testimony was concluded yesterday morning, after which Ex-Recorder James M. Smith summed up the case for the defendants, and he was followed by G. T. Jenks, Esq., for the plaintiff.

Justice MASON then charged the Jury. He said his duty would have been discharged when he had stated the principles of law. The trial was an important one, and considerable time had been occupied in the investigation of the facts. The defendants, as common carriers of passengers, were bound to exercise the highest degree of care. If they had done this they were not liable; if they had not, they were liable, unless the plaintiff herself contributed to the accident. If her negligent conduct in any degree tended to produce the result, the Company could not be held accountable. A passenger on a city railroad or any other railroad is bound to look out for himself. The Court referred to the fact that the plaintiff was the only witness as to the accident, and proceeded to recite the substance of her testimony. The conductor was on the front platform collecting fare. The Jury should consider this. A reasonable time should be given a passenger to get on a car. What is a reasonable time, depends on circumstances—a cripple should have more time than a well person. If the conductor started the car too soon, and the accident was thus produced, that was such negligence that defendants ought to be held responsible.

On the other branch of the case, namely, the alleged disease of the plaintiff prior to the occurrence, that had been introduced by defendants for the purpose of lessening the damages, and the Jury must consider it. It was for them to say, from all the testimony, whether amputation was necessitated wholly or in part by the accident. The great battle had been fought on this ground; they had heard the evidence and must judge of its truth or falsity. In no event could they take into account the expense for medical services. The plaintiff, being a married woman, her husband had the right to an action for them.

Action on Contract.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I—DEC. 11.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

Jackson S. Schultz, et al. vs. *Edson Bradley*—This is an action to recover the sum of $800 and over, claimed to be due from the defendant to the plaintiffs, on a contract entered into between the parties, by which the plaintiffs agreed to supply the defendant with 1,200 hides of "oak wax" leather at certain stated periods.

The defence is that the leather was not furnished at the time and in the amounts required by the terms of the contract and that a portion of that which was furnished did not come up to the specifications of the contract as to quality.

Both parties are leather dealers and the defendant at the time of the contract, was under a contract to furnish the Government with leather. The plaintiffs claim that toward the close of the war, defendant finding that he would not want the leather contracted for, sought to evade the contract with plaintiffs by finding fault with the quality of the article furnished. Case still on.

T. Nelson for plaintiffs; Bradley, Mills and Woodhull, for defendant.

Suit for Broker's Commissions.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—DEC. 11.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

James O. Lloyd et al. vs. *Edward Matthews.*—This was an action to recover $1,200 brokers' commissions on the sale of the property corner of Grand and Crosby streets. It appeared from the testimony of the plaintiffs that defendant informed them that his property was for sale, and asked them to find a customer; that subsequently plaintiffs informed the officers of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the United States that the property was for sale, and that by means of this information application was made to the defendant, and the property was purchased for the sum of $120,000.

Defendant denied that he employed plaintiffs to negotiate a sale of the property, and claimed that the sale was effected without their intervention, though he admitted that the purchaser obtained from the plaintiffs his first information that the property was in the market.

The Court charged the jury that it was not necessary that the broker should bring the buyer and seller together, and personally direct the sale, or even to disclose the name of the owner of the property; it was sufficient if the broker first disclosed to the purchaser the fact that the property was for sale, and was instrumental in effecting the sale in accordance with the terms given him by the owners, even though he did not participate directly in the negotiations between the buyer and seller.

The jury, after a consultation of five minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed with interest.

A Collision in Central Park—Action for Damages—Nonsuit—An Absurd Law.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—DEC. 11.

Before Judge Hearne and a Jury.

James Shindler vs. *Andrew G. Norwood.*—The plaintiff brought this action to recover damages done to his carriage, by reason of the defendant's carriage negligently running into him while the two were driving in Central Park in September last. On the trial evidence was given tending to show that the defendant, Andrew G., did not own or control the carriage which did the damage complained of; that, on the contrary, it was owned and controlled by Mrs. Norwood; that she employed and paid the coachman who drove on the occasion. Thereupon counsel for defendant moved that the case be dismissed, for the reason that the wife was not joined. The Court intimated that the motion must be granted.

The plaintiff then moved to amend the summons and complaint by adding the name of the wife.

The Court—This cannot be permitted. It has been decided that this Court cannot amend a summons by adding the name of a party. It may order a name to be stricken out, but it cannot insert a name. Judgment of non-suit must be given.

This case well illustrates the absurd law we have at present in relation to the testimony of a wife. Mrs. Norwood could not be a witness on the trial yesterday, although she probably knew more about the occurrence than any one on that side except the coachman. As soon as she is made a co-defendant with her husband, she may come upon the stand and tell all she knows about it.

For plaintiff, Mr. Eldridge; for defendant, Mr. McAdam.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Barnard.

Leonard Fay, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree in causing the death of Frederick Fitzmeyer, was brought up, and having, in an affidavit which was read to the Court, set forth the manner in which the deceased came to lose his life, the prisoner claimed that the shooting was entirely accidental. There being no proof beyond the admission of the prisoner, the Court discharged him on his own recognizance to appear at any time when occasion might appear for his being again called up in Court.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. Bernard Quin, John Dowdal, Thos. Govern and James [illegible]onbay, felonious assault and battery and having slung shot.
The People vs. John Daly, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Henry Wagner, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Patrick Bruton, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Patrick Kennedy, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Isaac Rosdale, using metal knuckles.
The People vs. Michael Connors, using slung shot.
The People vs. Daniel Sullivan, manslaughter.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 11.

By Justice Potter.

Osgood vs. Given; judgment for the defendant on the demurrer to the fourth cause of action, with leave to the plaintiff to amend within twenty days on payment of costs of the demurrer. McIntyre vs. Fitch; judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to the defendant to answer within twenty days on payment of the costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 11.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The Second-avenue Railroad Company vs. The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; motion granted, with $10 costs to the defendants to abide the event of the action. The Same (second action) vs. The Same; verdict same. In the matter of the petition of Laura Karner; the motion denied with costs, &c. In the matter of the application of Mortimer Livingston et al. for removal, &c., of Trustees; the motion for a stay, &c., until a motion can be made to Court of Appeals, is granted. The other part of the motion is denied without costs to either party. Robert Campbell vs. E. B. Sackett; motion denied. Sandford vs. Pegram; order settled. Robert S. Livingston vs. The Mayor of New-York; motion granted. Wm. Kelly vs. John Atwell; motion granted. Edward De Banco vs. Theodore Eastman; verdict for plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 11.

By Justice Robertson.

Henrietta Schmidt vs. Emil Herfurth; motion granted and proceedings stayed. In the matter of the appointment of Anthony Keffer guardian *ad litem* of Louis Keffer; motion granted. Elizabeth Mughan, infant, &c., vs. The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company; motion granted. Annette Francis vs. Meyer Rosenthal Levi et al.; motion granted. Marshall Spring vs. John Rochner; motion granted.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

ROBBERY AND PETIT LARCENY.

John Touer, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and the plea was accepted. The papers in the case show that on the morning of Nov. 19, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, Touer and five other men went aboard of a canal-boat, at Pier No. 48 North River, entered the cabin and beat and robbed the Captain of the boat, the prisoner declaring it to be their desire to kill him. He called out "murder," and Officer Gerichten, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who was on the next pier at the time, hearing the cries of the Captain, struck an alarm for assistance, and with another officer went to the canal-boat and met the prisoner coming out of the cabin. When asked what was the matter, the prisoner said they had been in the cabin getting killed. The name of the Captain is Martin Briner, and he was robbed of money and a pair of pantaloons, which Touer and his companions tore from his person, of the value of $15. Touer is a native of Ireland, and is 20 years of age. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

AN UNFAITHFUL TAILOR.

George Schnieder, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty. George had, on the 22d of August, taken from Jacob Arnold, of No. 503 Broadway, the cloth and trimmings for ten coats, of the value of $300, for the purpose of making them up, and instead of returning them in a finished condition, he went to Hartford, Conn., where he was arrested. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

A DISHONEST BOARDER.

Isaac Smith, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt. Isaac was a boarder in the house of Mrs. Catharine E. Sharkey, No. 91 Perry-street, and on the 10th of September went into a closet in the front room and abstracted therefrom several articles of jewelry of the value of $29, after which he left the house and was not again seen until arrested, on the 12th of September, when he admitted the theft. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

BOLD THEFT.

Julius Ribeli, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt. On the 18th of October he went into the room of Joseph Baldauff, No. 127 Canal-street, and took therefrom clothing to the value of $300. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

A CARPET-SHAKING PARTY.

Wm. Bailey, indicted with two others for grand larceny, pleaded guilty. On the 17th of July last they received from Mr. George W. Bourne, of No. 200 West Twenty-fifth-street, sixty-two yards of carpet to shake. The carpet never was returned, and the parties who took it away, including the prisoner, were not seen again until they were arrested. Bailey was remanded for sentence.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. Jonathan Snyder—Forgery.
The People vs. Thomas Biglin, James Biglin, Wm. Bailey—Grand larceny.
The People vs. Jacob Hermer—Grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas Lynch, George Brown, John Williams, Henry C. Mountford—Burglary third degree.
The People vs. John Shannon, George Daniels, Charles Brooks, Philip H. Hunyure—Felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Edward Nettles—Petit larceny.
The People vs. Samuel Jackson—False pretences.
The People vs. John Foster—Attempt at grand larceny.
The People vs. Louis Bennett—Attempt at burglary, third degree.
The People vs. Wm. Guntery and Thos. Sullivan—Burglary, third degree.
The People vs. Thomas Kramer—Grand larceny.
The People vs. James H. Watson—Grand larceny.
The People vs. Richard Moore—Felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. James Gill—False pretences.
The People vs. Wm. H. Harrison and John Perkins—False pretences.

Petit Larcenies—Brutal Assaults—Juvenile Thieves—Frail Women.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

For nearly a week the Sessions Court-room has been in the hands of painters and cleaners exclusively, and the Court has held but one session, and that in Justice Dowling's Court-room. Yesterday morning the room was turned over to its legitimate occupants. A great improvement has been made in its appearance, the fresh coat of paint giving it a brighter and more cheerful look. The dingy coat of arms of the City in rear of the bench has received a bright gilt exterior, transforming it from a dismal looking excrescence into a very pretty ornament. The painter, Mr. ANDREW GARVEY, has displayed excellent taste throughout in renovating the room.

In consequence of one or two sessions having been omitted recently, the calendar for yesterday was a heavy one, embracing 51 cases, the defendants in all being in confinement in the Tombs. The prison became so crowded that it was necessary to dispose of the prisoners, and, accordingly, the Court paid no attention to cases where the defendants were out on bail. An extra session will be held to-day for the purpose of disposing of these latter cases. There were arraigned yesterday 36 prisoners charged with petty larceny, 14 with assault and battery, and 1 with illegal voting.

A THANKSGIVING SPREE.

Mr. Charles Brooks, a good-looking middle-aged individual, went on a spree on Thanksgiving Day. About midnight he found himself very drunk and still very dry. He accordingly reeled into the Anson House and called for another drink, which was denied in consequence of his condition. He became noisy and quarrelsome, and the proprietor put him out. He soon returned and renewed his disorderly conduct, and finally assaulted the barkeeper. The clerk of the house then interfered, and in the scuffle which ensued both parties were considerably scratched and bruised. The clerk caused the arrest of Brooks, and yesterday he plead guilty to the assault, although he said he was so drunk that he had no recollection of what occurred. He was remanded for sentence.

A BEAST.

Charles Abbott, a thick-necked, double-chinned, red-faced Englishman, was charged with having committed an assault upon a pretty little girl of nine years. The child, who is as bright and intelligent as she is pretty, told her story to the Magistrate in a simple straightforward manner. She said that as she was returning home from school the prisoner told her if she would go with him into a new building near by he would give her some apples. The unsuspecting child followed the brute to the house, and when they entered he began to take improper liberties with her. Another little girl [illegible] informed the mother of the first of the transaction, and she, with an officer, arrived at the building in time to see Abbott giving the child some currency, and he was immediately taken into custody. The prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

A TURKEY SPECULATOR.

James O'Neill was charged with having stolen six turkeys from Robert Mooney. It appears that O'Neill was until recently in the employ of the complainant. Having been discharged, he continued to speculate in Mr. Mooney's stock. He was in the habit of loitering about the place, and it was observed that when he disappeared one or more turkeys or chickens were sure to go with him. He was finally followed and seen to sell two turkeys for about half price, the same purchaser having purchased several on previous occasions. It was also ascertained that O'Neill had contracted to supply another customer with a large quantity of quail and other birds at low figures, depending upon Mr. Mooney's stock for his supply. The prisoner admitted the charge, but said he was drunk at the time he was caught. The Court thought that after so long a drunk as he had evidently had, it would require at least four months in the Penitentiary to sober him. He got it.

BROKEN CHINA.

The wife of John Inyup, a Chinaman, although a daughter of Erin's Green Isle, having married John either lawfully or otherwise, and having been in a fight with two Englishwomen, and received several severe cracks upon her head, may be truly called a piece of broken China-ware. It seems that John Inyup, Chung Chee, Fi Ching, and Tsang Whang, each having temporary Celtic wives, live together in a tenement house in Baxter-street, said house being occupied also by other families. Whisky appears to be the favorite beverage indulged in by the female occupants of the house, including the English women as well as the Celtic-Chinese, for it was asserted in Court that four drunken women made an attack upon Mrs. Inyup, (she being "tight,") who was defended by Mrs. Chung Chee, (who was inebriated); Mrs. Fi Ching, (who was intoxicated,) and Mrs. Tsang Whang, (who was half-seas over,) and by her saddle-colored lord and pig-tailed master John Inyup, (who had a brick in his hat.) During the row Miss Etta Fleming, one of the English women, received a scratch upon her hand, and she accordingly charged John Inyup with having cut her with a knife.

The complainant and her witnesses swore to the cutting most positively, while Mrs. Inyup, Mrs. Ching Chee, Mrs. Fi Ching and Mrs. Tsang Whang, swore that John didn't cut complainant; that he had no knife at that or any other time; that he didn't own a knife, and never used one, not even to eat his chow-chow with, he preferring to use the chop-sticks of his infancy. No one seemed to have been injured to any great extent, so the Court fined John $10, not because he cut Mrs. Fleming, but because he didn't let the Celestial Fenians fight it out with the British invaders of their domestic sanctuary, and end the trouble after the manner of the Kilkenny cats.

DISFIGURED FOR LIFE.

Rosanna Morris, a frail girl living in a low dance house in New-Chambers-street, appeared with her head cut open, her chest beaten black and blue, and her face disfigured for life by the prints of heavy boot heels, to prosecute Oliver Nelson. It appears that Nelson, who is a German, together with his wife, keeps the brothel in question, and Rosanna is one of the girls boarding with them. A few nights since Nelson made her get up in the middle of the night and sit up till daylight, that he might rent her bed to another girl who paid him half a dollar for it. In the morning Rosanna protested against this, whereupon Nelson knocked her down and stamped upon her face and chest with his heavy boots. The Court found him guilty, and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for four months.

CAUGHT BY A CAR DRIVER.

Frank Duffy, Charles Robinson and Joseph Meyster, all boys whose ages vary from 12 to 15 years, were charged with stealing a piece of cassimere from the store of Thomas Weldon in Third-avenue. A lusty counsellor who appeared for the defence moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that there was no such thing known, either to commerce or to the dictionaries, as a piece of cassimere. His motion to dismiss was denied, and it was intimated that the impudence of counsel could only be excelled by a highway man's horse. From the examination of witnesses it was shown that while the driver of car No. 109 on the Third-avenue line was making his down trip at noon, in passing Mr. Weldon's store he saw the boy Duffy pick up the cloth and put it in a bag which was carried by the other two. The driver stopped his car, gave chase to the boys, captured Duffy and recovered the cloth. He then gave them to a policeman who arrested the other two. Previous good character was shown for all the boys, but as their action on this occasion betrayed an adeptness which must have been the result of practice, they were sent to the House of Refuge.

MISTOOK HIM FOR A LAMP-POST.

James Fitzpatrick, a seafaring man, while passing through Water-street a few nights since encountered Martin Dobbs and John Freel, two well-dressed young men. While Freel ran against Fitzpatrick, Dobbs ran his hand into his pocket, and tried to get his wallet. Failing in the attempted robbery the two men beat their victim most unmercifully. The excuse which Freel gave for the assault was that he thought Fitzpatrick was a lamp-post and attempted to put out his light by hitting him in the eye. The young rascals are evidently professional thieves, and were bent upon robbing the complainant. They were sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Petit Larcenies.—Mary Smith, remanded; John King, Penitentiary four months; Patrick Kane, John Burnes, John Johnson, remanded; Bridget Ross, Penitentiary four months; George Williams, Penitentiary two months; Margaret Fitzgerald, Penitentiary two months; Peter Whalen, City Prison thirty days; James Parks, House of Refuge; Richard Harrison, Penitentiary two months; Sarah Bostwick, Penitentiary three months; Jeremiah Harris, Penitentiary four months; Wm. Davis, House of Refuge; Geo Harris, Penitentiary three months; Alexander Kohen, House of Refuge; Charles Wagner, Penitentiary two months; John Christian, Penitentiary one month; George Williams, Penitentiary two months; James Smith, Penitentiary two months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 11, 1866.

2,500 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	106⅛	400 Union Nav. Co.	103
,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 New Issue	108⅞	100 do	102¾
500 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s First Ser....S'll	105⅛	100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	173½
1,000 do	105½	100 do	172
1,000 do	105⅝	100 do	171
4,000 do.....2d Ser.	105⅝	200 N. Y. Central	112
19,000 do.....3d Ser	105½	100 do	112⅛
5,000 N.Y. St.7s, Bounty Loan.......R.	104⅝	200 Erie Railroad	73
35,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N	70	500 do	72⅞
4,000 N. Car. 6s. N	54½	500 do.....b3	73
15,000 Missouri 6s	91	500 do.....b30	73⅛
10,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	91	34 Erie R. Pr	83½
30,000 O. & M. C.	29¾	100 Hudson R. R	122
5,000 O. & M. Pr. C	80	500 Alt. & T. H	39
5,000 Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	95⅞	100 Mar.&C. 2d P...b60	20
12,000 do	96	1100 Reading R	110⅜
10,000 Ill. Cen. Bs	100	500 do	110½
6,000 Alt.&T.H.2d P	82	500 do.....2d call	110⅛
5,000 C., Bur. & Q. 8s.	112	300 do	110
6,000 C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds	82	100 Mich. Cen. R	111
1,000 Del., L. & W. 1st.	101	200 do	111⅛
5,000 M.&P.duC.1st M.	99	100 M. S. & N. I	81⅛
10,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M	102	1000 do	81
1,000 San Fr. City 10s.	133	1000 do	80⅞
50 Amer. Ex. Bk	114½	100 do	70¾
10 Ocean Bank	103	10 Panama R.	260
50 Shoe & L. Bank	115	10 do	258
50 Imp. & Trad.B'k	116	600 Cleve. & Pitts	88
32 East River Bank	100	500 do	88⅛
50 Bk. of Comm'th	112	11 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	109
800 Cum. Coal. P.	71	1800 Chi. & N. W	52⅜
100 do	71¼	50 do	52¾
300 do	71½	50 Chi. & N.W.P	73⅛
600 West. U. Tel	47¾	500 do	73⅜
100 do	47⅞	1500 do	73⅝
6 do	48	100 do	73¾
200 do.....2d call	48¼	500 do.....s60	73
93 do.....s5	48	100 do.....s10	74
300 Quick. Min. Co	46	600 Clev. & Tol	113
1300 Mar. Pref	32	100 Chic. & R. I	104⅞
400 At. Mail St. C.	103	300 do	104⅜
100 do	104	300 do	104⅝
300 do	105	100 do	104½
20 Adams Ex. Co.	70	200 do.....2d call	104⅝
100 South Am. Nav. & Marine R.	111	200 Tol., W. & W	42½
200 do	111¼	100 do	42¾
300 Mil. & St. P.	55	100 do	43
		70 P., Ft. W.& C	106
		200 do	105¾
		400 do	105⅝
		200 do	105½
		100 Mil. & St. P. Pr	68¾
		100 do	69

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

5,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	112⅜	300 N. Y. Cen	112
25,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	107⅜	100 do	112⅛
12,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	106¾	1000 Reading R	110⅛
50,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	106⅞	200 Erie Railroad	72⅞
10,000 Ohio & M. C.	29⅞	100 do.....s10	72⅞
200 West. U Tel.	48½	200 Erie R. Pr.....b10	84⅛
100 Mar. Min. Pr.	32	200 Cleve. & Pitts	88
100 Boston W. P.....b30	30	400 Chi. & N. W. P.	74
300 do	30	100 do	73⅞
100 do	29⅞	100 Tol., W. & W.....b30	44
100 Quick. Min	45½	400 do	43½

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	107½	100 N. Y. Cen	112¼
5,000 U.S.5s,10-40s.C.	99⅞	200 do	112⅛
4,000 T. Notes. 7 3-10s, First Ser	105⅞	100 Erie R	72¾
2,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan. Coup.	107½	300 do	72⅞
3,000 Mo.6s, Pacific R. Issue	91	1000 Reading R.	109½
4,000 N. Car. 6s	74	38 Erie R. Pr	83½
5,000 N. C. St. 6s. N	54½	100 Mich. Cen. R.	111½
20,000 N. Car. 6s.....x-c	54⅜	100 Mich. S. & N. I	80¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s. N	70	500 do.....b10	80⅞
2,000 Tenn. 6s.....x-c	70⅛	400 Clev. & Pitts R	88¼
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	30	1000 do	88⅛
10,000 do.....b10	30	100 Chic. & N. W	53⅜
800 Cumb. Coal. P	68	100 Chic. & N. W. P	74⅛
200 West. U. Tel	48⅛	100 do	74
100 do	48¼	500 Cleve. & Tol	113¼
100 Canton Co	46⅞	900 do.....b30	113½
600 Mar. Min. Pref	32½	1000 do	113⅛
100 Pac. Mail S. Co.	171¼	1500 do.....b30	113¾
30 do	172	100 Chic. & R. I.	104⅝
		200 P. F. W. & C	105½
		100 H. & St. Jo	56

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Mariposa Pref	32¼	200 West. U. Tel	47½
1200 Erie R.....s3	72¾	400 Chi., R. I. & P.....b3	104¾
400 do	72⅞	500 do	104⅝
300 do.....c	72¾	400 do.....b5	104¾
800 Reading R	110½	100 do.....c	104¾
500 do.....b5	110⅝	500 Chi. & N. W	53¾
500 do.....s3	110¼	600 do	53⅝
900 do.....s30	110	400 do.....b3	53¾
800 Clev. & Pitts	87⅞	400 do.....s3	53⅝
400 do.....c	88	800 Chi. & N. W. P	73¾
600 M. So. & N. I	81	1600 do.....s3	73½
400 do.....c	81	100 do.....b10	73¾
500 do.....b3	81	300 P., F.W. & C.....x-d	105⅝
400 do.....s3	80⅞	300 do	105¾
300 do.....c	80⅞	200 do.....c	105¾
300 do.....b3	80⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Cum. Coal	70½	200 New-York Cen	112
500 do	70¼	400 Reading R	110
200 do	70	500 do.....b3	110
400 do	69⅞	200 do.....s3	109⅞
200 do.....s3	69¾	200 do.....s10	109¾
400 do	69	400 do	109⅞
200 do	69¼	100 Tol. W. & W	43
600 do	69	600 M. S. & N. I	80⅛
200 do	68⅞	100 do.....b10	80⅝
300 do	68¾	200 do.....b3	80
200 Wilkesbarre Coal	61	100 do.....s15	80¼
200 Butler Coal Co	17½	300 do	80¾
100 Quicksilver	45¾	100 Clev. & P. R.	88⅛
100 Mariposa Pr	32	300 Chi. R. I. & P	104½
100 do.....b30	32⅜	600 do	104⅝
300 do	32⅜	1400 Chi. & N. W	53½
200 do.....b3	32¼	800 do.....c	53½
300 At. M. S. Co	105	200 do.....b3	53⅝
300 Union Nav.	103	500 do.....c	53⅝
300 West. U. Tel	48¼	500 do.....s3	53⅝
200 do.....s3	48¼	1100 Chic. & N. W. P.	74⅛
1200 Erie Railroad	72¾	800 do	74
600 do.....b3	72⅞	200 do.....s30	73⅞
600 do.....b5	72⅞	800 do.....s3	74
1800 do	72⅞	200 do.....b3	74⅛
400 do.....b3	73	200 P., Ft.W. & C.....x-d	106½
800 do.....s3	72⅞	100 do.....s15	105½

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

100 Cum. Coal	68½	100 Tol., W. & W	43⅛
200 do	68¼	100 do.....s30	43⅛
800 do	68	1200 Mich. S. & N. I	80⅝
900 do	67¾	300 do.....s3	80½
200 do	67⅞	300 do.....s3	80⅝
1000 do.....s10	67½	200 P., F.W. & C.....x-d	105⅝
500 do	67½	1800 Clev. & Pitts	88⅛
200 Butler Coal	17¾	400 do.....b3	88⅝
100 do.....s3	18	1000 do.....s3	88½
300 Mar. Pref	32⅛	200 do.....b10	88⅝
200 do.....s3	32⅛	300 Chi., R. I.& P	104⅛
200 West. U. Tel	48⅛	200 do	104⅝
100 do	48¼	1800 do	104¾
300 N. Y. Cen	112⅛	600 do	104⅞
400 do.....s3	112⅜	200 do.....b10	104¾
100 do	112½	500 do.....s3	104¾
500 Erie R	72¾	400 Chic. & N. W	53¾
300 do.....b3	72¾	200 do	53⅞
200 do.....s3	72⅝	200 do.....b3	53⅞
400 do	72⅜	100 do.....b10	54
400 do	72½	400 do.....b3	54
600 Reading R.....s3	109⅛	300 do.....s3	53⅞
2200 do	109¼	1200 Chic. & N. W. Pr	74⅛
800 do	109⅛	300 do.....s3	74
400 do.....b10	109¼	500 do.....s10	74
500 do.....b3	109¼		

TUESDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

The Gold Room opened this morning a fraction below 137 ⅌ cent., but subsequently recovered to the average sales of yesterday, 137⅛ ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges for the steamer *Scotia*, sailing to-morrow, became firmer on both London and Paris about the hour of noon, which had some influence in the Gold Room, although the advance of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. made by the leading drawers was owing rather to disappointment at the non-arrival of the Southern mails this morning than to Cable news from the other side.

The market for Money has assumed much steadiness. There was no extra demand from the Brokers to-day, although the revival of the upward speculation on the Stock Exchange, and the strong advance in the Railways since Saturday, would seem to justify activity among borrowers. The rates are 6@7 ⅌ cent. on call loans. The leading Stock firms report more business at the lower than at the outside rate. The rate at Bank is probably firmer than with private lenders.

Bills on London for the *Scotia's* mail ruled 109⅜@109½ ⅌ cent., 60 days, and on Paris, f.5.15@f.5.13¾ to the dollar.

The Public Funds on the Gold bearing Bonds continue to feel the recent decline in Gold below 140 ⅌ cent. in connection with the daily quotations by Atlantic Cable, which show that the price of 5-20s on the other side is slow to respond to the improved difference in Gold in New-York. Some few sales were made yesterday and to-day on Foreign account, though probably of Bonds already here, and not to be imported, at 107⅜@107½ ⅌ cent. for the 1862s. The Border State Bonds are about steady at the rates on yesterday's business.

The improvement in the Stock Exchange speculation continues. The Northwest Shares, among the Railways, led off this morning with a further rise of 1½@2 ⅌ cent. on the Preference Stock, and were followed by a rise of nearly 2 ⅌ cent. in New-York Central; 1@1½ on Toledo; 2@2½ ⅌ cent. on Pittsburgh, and 1@1½ ⅌ cent. on Michigan Southern. Business was active at all the Boards, and there was little or no abatement of demand late in the afternoon. The Miscellaneous Shares advanced on Western Telegraph, Mariposa Preferred, Cumberland Coal and Canton in the forenoon; though Cumberland fell back 2@3 ⅌ cent. on the sales made at the 2:30 P. M. regular Board.

At 5 o'clock P. M. Gold was ⅛ ⅌ cent. higher, and the following Stock quotations were made as compared with Monday night. There was less business on some of the Railways, incident to realizations on the advance of the forenoon, and to the opposition of the bearish interest to the further advance in the market. The Northwest Stocks continued active to the close. Erie and Michigan Southern lost part of their buoyancy.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅛	99⅞	Northwest	53⅝	54⅛
U. S. 5-20s	107⅜	107⅜	N. West Pref	73⅛	73¾
U. S. 7.30s	105⅛	105⅜	Rock Island	104⅛	104¾
N. Y. Central	111⅜	112⅛	Fort Wayne	105⅛	105½
Erie	72⅝	72⅝	Cumb'land Coal	70	67½
Hudson	122½	122	Quicksilver	45	45½
Reading	110⅛	109⅛	W. U. Telegraph	47¼	48¼
Mich. Southern	80½	80½	Mariposa Pref	32	32⅛
Illinois Central	118⅛	118	Ohio Certificates	29⅛	30
Pittsburgh	87⅛	88⅛	American Gold	137⅛	137¾
Tennessee 6s	70	70	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Bank of N. America	112
Manhattan	136	Hanover	112
Merchants'	116	Irving	105½
America	137½	Metropolitan	130
Phenix	109	Shoe and Leather	115
Tradesmen's	140	Continental	102
Dry Dock	175	Commonwealth	111
National	107½	Impt'rs. & Traders	116
Merchants' Exch'ge.	114	Park	150
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	108½	Central National	111
Broadway	220	First National	200
Ocean	103	Fourth National	110
American Exchange	114½	Ninth National	120
Pacific	160	Oriental Bank	135
Bank of the Republic	115	City Bank, Brooklyn	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95	Lack. & West'n Bds	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est	92	Del. L. & W. 1st M	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	92	Del. L. & W. 2d M	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	106	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	105⅛	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88	95
Erie 1st mort. 1876	100½	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	70
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	98	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M	75
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	9[illegible]½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M	99
Buff. N. Y & E. 1st M. '77	95	Gal. & Chi. ext	99
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102¼	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100¼
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	104	N. J. Central 2d M	100
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98½	Cleve. & P. 2d M	92
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	93
Mich. Cn. 8 ⅌ c., '69-'72	106	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	74½
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	110	Chic. & Alton. S. F	98½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st M.	90	Chi. & Alton, 1st M	102
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M	95	Chi. & Al. income	93½
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	95¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	84
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	116	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	91½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	97	Joliet & Chic. 1st M	100
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	85	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	71
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.	82	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96

Some of our neighbors have a curious way of interpreting the markets in Wall-street. Thus an evening cotemporary to-day expresses himself as follows:

"The tone of feeling in Wall-street is one of suspense and incertitude. Every one seems to regard the state of the currency with distrust. Consequently general business is depressed and confidence is perturbed."

We do not know exactly what ominous dangers are concealed under the peculiar term of "incertitude," but certainly there is very little "suspense" in Wall-street or on the Stock Exchange to-day. The course of prices is very strongly upward—as on yesterday—and if *every* one, or even *any* one, really distrusts the state of the Currency, the fact is not made manifest in the Gold Room. Greenbacks and National Bank Notes by this test are worth rather more in the precious metal than at any time since last May. True, there may be for the moment some dullness (rather than "depression") in general business, but we fail to discover that "confidence" is "perturbed," while the Public Funds rule at 107⅛@108⅛ ⅌ cent., and the Railways are rising 1@2 ⅌ cent. a day, and Money lenders are unable to find good Merchant paper on the Street at greater usance than 6@7 ⅌ cent. per annum.

Messrs. L. P. MORTON & Co., Bankers, No. 30 Broad-street, have just issued the prospectus of the International Ocean (Sub-marine) Telegraph Company, to which concessions have been made by the Congress of the United States and by the Queen of Spain. The Company are to connect the coast of Florida with Cuba and the West India Islands, and by further extension to Panama. The capital is $1,500,000; the preliminary assessment being 10 ⅌ cent. on the subscriptions. The prospectus is advertised, at length, on another page of this paper.

Mr. HENRY C. HARDY, of the New-York Stock Exchange, (HARDY & GUTHREY, No. 62 Wall-street,) was to-day unanimously elected a member of the Gold Room.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $3,101,416.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, to-day, was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,994,927 30, of which $278,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $310,000; Payments, $1,318,583 44; Balance, $107,743,253 23.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

UNITED STATES COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FIRST DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 1866.

Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

SIR: I desire your decision on the question of law predicated on the annexed fact, which superinduced me to make the below ruling to-day. A distiller of this District desired to withdraw from bond a lot of spirits below proof, but held that he was not liable to pay the tax of $2 per gallon on the same, inasmuch as it had not reached the strength of proof. On examination of the law, I find in section 117 of the present compiled laws it to be stated, "that there shall be levied, collected and paid on all distilled spirits upon which no tax has been paid according to law, a tax of $2 upon every proof gallon, to be paid by the distiller, owner or any person having charge thereof;" and in the closing part of the paragraph I find the proviso, "provided that the tax upon all spirits shall be collected at no lower rate than the basis of first proof, and shall be increased in proportion for a greater strength than strength of first proof."

After a consideration of the law and its proviso I interpreted and ruled it to be the intention of the law-makers to levy and collect a tax upon all distilled spirits irrespective of the strength of the proof, but when its strength was increased its value increased as well as the quantity, and hence the increase of the revenue derived therefrom; therefore I refused to allow the spirits to be withdrawn from bond until the tax of $2 had been paid thereon, for I cannot perceive what the Government has to do in the manufacture of this article, whether the distiller manufactures the spirit into a high or low strength of proof; but unfortunately a popular idea appears to prevail among this class of manufacturers that according to the parlance of the trade the low wines produced are not subject to taxation, and this being a case in point I deemed it my duty to inform the department of my ruling, and at the same time request their decision thereon at their earliest convenience, and thus put to rest this popular hallucination, as its continuance is working much injury to the trade and materially affecting the revenue. Truly yours,

A. B. SLOANAKER, Collector.

REPLY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of the 4th inst. has been received. In reply, I would state that in the case which you mention, the course taken by you, in requiring a tax of $2 per gallon upon the spirits, was correct. According to the plain language of the thirty-second section of the act of July 13, 1866, all spirits below first proof are taxed the same as first proof, and for all above first proof the tax is increased in the same proportion as the strength.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

A. B. SLOANAKER, Collector First District, Phila.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1866.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 20th inst., that when a payment exceeding $20 in amount is made by check, a two cent stamp is necessary; under the present stamp law for receipts, the term money includes drafts and other instruments given for the payment of money. Stamping the check does not affect the liability of the receipt.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1866.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 6th inst., that affidavits made by the creditors of an estate to the claims, their exemption from usury, offsets, &c., before presenting them for settlement to an administrator, trustee or referee, are regarded as affidavits in legal proceedings, and require no stamps.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CITY OF SAINT LOUIS
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
Issued for the improvement of the wharf and harbor, twenty years to run, SECURED BY SINKING FUND, INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK CITY, for sale by
POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES,
Bankers, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 25,679 bbls. Flour, 450 bbls. and 594 bags Corn Meal, 237,454 bushels Wheat, 188,544 bushels Corn, 112,879 bushels Barley, 179,380 bushels Oats, 20,646 bushels Malt, 23,854 bushels Rye, 1,737 bbls. Pork, 152 pkgs. Cut Meats, 307 pkgs. Lard, 348 pkgs. Beef, and 1,409 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy. Pots, $8 75@$9; Pearls, $13 25@$13 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in very moderate request, including Java, at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 16c.@18½c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@16¾c., in gold, ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 20,266 bags; sales of the week 10,456 bags; stock here to-day, 60,979 bags of Rio, and 93,928 bags of all kinds of Coffee.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

New-Orleans, bags	2,000
Baltimore, bags	14,000
New-York, bags	60,797
Grand Total	76,797

COTTON.—Has been in rather better demand and a shade firmer in price. Middlings, 33c.@36c., chiefly 33½c.@35½c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 3,400 bales, against receipts of 4,744 bales. The week's exports have been 3,440 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,555
Receipts last week	19,726
Receipts preceding week	15,976
Receipts since Dec. 1, 1866	28,443
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	191,962
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	575,709
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Dec. 1	5,914
Exports since Sept. 1	78,761
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	358,512
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,399
Estimated stock on hand here	150,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	483,000
Exports from all the ports since since Sept. 1, 1866	179,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	462,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—There was rather more movement in State and Western Flour, to-day, on the basis of slightly reduced prices, which had the effect of eliciting a better inquiry, chiefly from the home trade and to supply pressing wants. At the close there was less depression in the market, and, as noted yesterday, the principal holders were claiming full rates, though they were not able to dispose of any considerable lots on such terms. Indeed, it was questionable whether any material concessions would at present tempt buyers to purchase much beyond the limits of their immediate requirements. Hence, the leading receivers were not inclined to force their stock on so spiritless a market, but preferred to reserve them, in anticipation of an early revival in business, and a consequent rally in prices. Sales since our last have been 10,750 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 30@$9 25; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $9 70@$10 40; fair to choice do. do. at $10 45@$11 15; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10@$11 10 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 30	@ 9 25
Extra State	9 70	@11 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 15	@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 00	@11 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 15	@14 75
Extra Genesee	11 15	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 25	@16 00

There has been a trifle better call for Southern Flour, prices of which, however, favor buyers. Sales since our last, 420 bbls., in lots, at $10 35@$12 45 for poor to good, and $12 50@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour continues heavy, including superfine at $5 50@$7 ⅌ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is very dull and quoted down to $4 99@$5 10 for Western, $5 10@$5 20 for Jersey, and $5 30@$5 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at $2 75@$3 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been quiet to-day, partly because desirable lots, which were in light supply, were held with rather more firmness. Inferior and common lots, especially of Spring, were in fair supply and heavy, with little call for them. Sales since our last, 29,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms: Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 15@$2 25; and Amber State, (a small lot) at $2 92 ⅌ bush. Corn opened pretty briskly and buoyantly, but soon reacted severely, under an extraordinary pressure to realize, and closed decidedly lower and in favor of purchasers, who were not disposed to buy freely, even at the reduced figures. Sales since our last 93,000 bushels, at $1 07@$1 13 for Mixed Western in store and afloat, closing at about $1 07@$1 08 in store, and $1 09@1 10 afloat; $1 11@$1 13 for Yellow and White Western; $1@$1 03 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern ⅌ bushel. Rye has been sparingly offered at full prices, and has been quiet. Sales since our last, 7,200 bushels at $1 28 for State and $1 17 for Western ⅌ bushel. Barley has been held with more firmness, but has been lightly dealt in. Sales, 19,300 bushels at $1 20 for Canada West, free; 95c. for do. in bond, and $1 14 for four rowed State, ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats have been again briskly sought after by speculative buyers, at a further improvement of 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel, closing buoyantly. We quote Chicago at 62c.@65c.; Milwaukee and Cleveland at 63c.@66c., and State at 66c.@70c., closing at 68c.@70c. ⅌ bushel; sales, 149,000 bushels. The movements in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "Under the influence of less favorable English advices, a stringent Money Market, free receipts and an upward tendency in freights, the trade in Flour for the past two weeks has been characterized by great dullness and depression. The transactions in the higher grades have been quite light, buyer and seller being considerably apart in their ideas of value. The lower and medium qualities are more plenty, and prices fluctuate daily. An occasional boat load of Wheat is taken for export, but shippers are not disposed to operate to any extent at present rates. With so unsettled a market the City millers purchase only for immediate wants. The stock in store is 1,352,655 bushels, and holders do not press the article. Rye has declined, and closes heavily at $1 08@$1 10 for Canada West in bond. Oats are without material change in value, but close with a slight improvement. In Indian Corn there has been much excitement, and speculators have ruled the market. The fluctuations have been heavy both up and down—at the close yesterday there was not much activity, but a cent or two improvement. Barley has been quite heavy for a week past with light sales. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 11,726 bbls. Flour, 187,586 bushels Wheat, 42,547 bushels Corn, 7,993 bushels Rye, 421,072 bushels Barley, 52,720 bushels Oats, 17,304 bushels Peas. To Continental ports, 4,000 bushels Corn, 10,749 bushels Rye. To South America, 1,598 bbls. Flour, 4,041 bushels Wheat, 200 bushels Oats. To all other ports, 11,103 bbls. Flour, 296 bbls. Rye Flour, 3,329 bbls. Corn Meal, 2,100 bushels Corn, 450 bushels Oats, 915 bushels Peas, making a total to all ports of 24,427 bbls. Flour, 296 bbls. Rye Flour, 111,627 bushels Wheat, 48,647 bushels Corn, 18,742 bushels Rye, 421,072 bushels Barley, 53,370 bushels Oats, and 18,219 bushels Peas.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Dec. 7, 1866	40,945	210,049	2,354,563
New-Orleans, Dec. 1, 1866	—	—	—
Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1866	—	3,345	38,991
Baltimore, Dec. 4, 1866	—	—	1,897
Boston, Dec. 7, 1866	19	—	—
San Francisco, Nov. 9, 1866	5,477	957,395	—
Other Ports, Dec. 4, 1866	—	—	—
Total	46,441	1,170,789	2,395,451
To about same period, 1865	49,251	813,022	2,645,961
To about same period, 1864	45,068	1,311,581	73,359
To about same period, 1863	271,694	4,183,380	239,459

To the Continent.

From	Flour.	Rye.	Wheat.
New-York, to Dec. 7, 1866	925	16,049	—
Other Ports, to latest dates	12	—	41,436
Total	937	16,049	41,436
To about same period, 1865	2,420	63,012	42,333
To about same period, 1864	8,507	—	88,012
To about same period, 1863	22,530	13,695	128,295

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate demand and heavy at 90c.@$1 for shipment, and $1 10@$1 30 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, including new at 30c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been less active at about former prices.

LEATHER—There has been a fair inquiry for desirable lots of Sole within our range: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 40c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 48c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 35c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 36c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Is quiet and heavy, including Porto Rico at 50c.@65c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 42c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 70@85c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 63c.@65c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $6 75@$7; Resin at $4 12½@$11 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 30@$1 35; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 30; Red Oil at 75c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 33@$1 37 for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is heavy and quoted down to 19c.@19½c. for Crude; 29c.@31c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 46c.@48c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, WEEK ENDING WITH DEC. 10.—The market for both Sperm and Whale Oil continues very quiet, and we have no transactions to report.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 10, 1866	36,113	73,103	719,200
Same time last year	33,193	75,973	590,500
Exports for the week ending Dec. 10, 1866	—	—	—
Previously	7,460	407	525,800
From Jan. 1 to date	7,460	407	525,800

[*Whaleman's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 18,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces, 64x64, 12½c., on hand; 5,000 do. 64x64, 12½c., to be made; 5,000 do. 56x60, 10½c., heavy, to be made; 3,000 do. 60x64, 11½c., on hand.

PEAS—Sales, 11,000 bushels Canadian, part free, at $1 50 ⅌ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request to-day, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,750 bbls., in lots, at $20 12@$20 31, cash and regular way, for one-year-old Mess, closing at $20 25, either way; $21@$21 50 for new City and Western Mess, and $17 75@$18 for New Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,250 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including seller January and February, part at $21 05@$21 50 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in request; sales 190 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10c.@12c. for Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon rules dull; sales 180 boxes, including Cumberland, sold at 10½c.@10½c., and Short Rib at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Lard is brisker and firmer; sales since our last 1,200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 11½c.@12½c., and small lots at 12½c.@13c. for choice kettle-rendered, and 13c.@13½c. for new Western, ⅌ lb. Beef is in less demand at 13c.@18c. for Plain Mess and $17@$22 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet; 100 tcs. prime Mess sold on private terms. Beef Hams are in demand at $25@$31 ⅌ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in good demand at 9c.@10c. for heavy and light, ⅌ lb. Butter continues in request at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is moderate in demand at 8c.@17c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	40	@42
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	40	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ⅌ lb	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	30	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	45	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	45	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	18	@22
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	16½	@17
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	15	@16
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	15	@16½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	14	@15
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	14	@15
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb	8	@14
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb	10	@13

SUGARS—Have been quiet and tending downward. Sales since our last 328 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 9½c.@11c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 41,000 lbs., at 9½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 96,000 lbs., at 11c.@11½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate demand and steady; sales 112 hhds. Kentucky at 5½c.@15c.; 150 bales Havana at 75c.@90c.; and 183 bales Yara, by auction, at 62c.@78c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in limited request at about 40c.@42c. for Western, in bond, and 38c.@40c. for State, in bond, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather brisker. For Liverpool there were taken 500 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 7-16d. ⅌ lb., and 81,000 bushels Wheat, Corn, Peas and Barley at 5¼d.@6d. ⅌ bushel. For London, 18,000 bushels Barley at 6¼d. ⅌ bushel. For Glasgow, 30,000 bushels Wheat and Barley, by steamer, at 8¼d.@9d. ⅌ bushel. For Antwerp, 14,000 bushels Rye on private terms.

PROPOSALS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board.

T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

20,000 cubic feet rough-cut Eastern granite, one-third to be 16 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.

20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-cut, and have full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bend, 4,515 square feet face, to have chiseled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1½ inch to the foot.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, U. S. N.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 17th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the direction of the Board of Education with Books, Stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1867.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN, SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, JAMES W. FARR, JAMES L. MILLER, JAS. B. DUPIGNAC, Committee on Supplies.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM BAYLIS, OF NEW-YORK: A legacy has been bequeathed to you. Send your address to H. S. BATT, Solicitor, Uxbridge, Middlesex, England.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE KYFFIN family, who left Ballymackey, County Tipperary, Ireland, some years ago, or of the LEWISES or QUINS. Information will be thankfully received at 48 King-st.

NEWSPAPERS.

DICKENS' CHRISTMAS STORY IS PUBLISHED in the NEW-YORK SUN. Price two cents.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases &c.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 35 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

"POPPING THE QUESTION,"

A charming new humorous Group, by A. PUSCHEL, MUNICH,

Now ready at SCHAUS' ART EMPORIUM, No. 749 Broadway, New-York.

"THE CHARITY PATIENT,"

RODGERS' NEWEST GROUP, NOW READY.

Also,

"UNCLE NED'S SCHOOL."
"TAKING THE OATH."
"THE WOUNDED SCOUT."
"ONE MORE SHOT."
"THE BUSHWHACKER."
"THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER."
"THE COUNTRY POST-OFFICE."
"UNION REFUGEES."
"THE HOME GUARD."
$15 each.

"MAIL DAY." $10.
"THE PICKET GUARD."
"SHARP SHOOTERS."
"THE TOWN PUMP."
"CHECKER PLAYERS."
"MAKING FRIENDS WITH THE COOK."
"THE CAMP FIRE."
"THE SLAVE SALE."
"VILLAGE SCHOOLMASTER."
"THE CARD PLAYERS."
$6 each.

NO CHARGES MADE FOR PACKING.

SCHAUS' ART EMPORIUM, No. 749 Broadway.

SILVER-PLATED WARE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

THE ENTIRE STOCK manufactured by THE MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY WILL BE OFFERED UNTIL JAN. 1, 1867, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

5,000 DOLLS, and toys of every description, WORK-BOXES, PORTFOLIOS, WRITING-DESKS, GLOVE-BOXES, ALBUMS, AT H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR, No. 377 Sixth-av. and 23d-st.

BUY THE CURIOUS AND AMUSING TOY FOR THE HOLIDAYS, CURROCOMICO. No. 296 Broadway.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Trustees of this institution beg to state that according to a very careful estimate, the finishing and furnishing of the Pavilion now building will cost $200,000. Of this amount they have already paid $42,830 86, and there remains on hand $51,262 97, still leaving $106,000 to be provided for.

Under these circumstances it becomes necessary for us to appeal to the friends of the undertaking, and to all benevolent persons, to aid us with timely and liberal contributions, which may be sent to either of the subscribers.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.
ERNEST KRACKOWIZER, M. D., Vice-President, No. 16 West 12th-st.
FREDK. SCHACK, Treasurer, Nos. 9 and 11 White-st.
WILLY WALLACH, Secretary, No. 43 John-st.
CHARLES ALTHOF, Finance Secretary, No. 54 Maiden-lane.

DIRECTORS.
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Th. Dreyer, Jr., No. 99 John-st.
Aug. Belmont, No. 50 Wall-st.
Aug. Weissmann, No. 257 Broome-st.
Emil Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
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A fine assortment, plated, on GERMAN SILVER and WHITE METAL. TEA SETS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, CORDIAL STANDS, SOUP TUREENS, &c., &c.

H. C. REED, JR., & CO., Manufacturers, No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

Old ware repaired and replated.

STUART'S SYRUP.

Extra Syrup of superior quality in barrels; also low-priced Syrup in barrels, for sale at the office of the Refinery, No. 169 Chambers-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

AT THE BRUSH FACTORY, No. 320 Pearl-st., New-York (Harper's Building.) All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SKATES.—MAC MILLAN AND BRADY'S CLUB SKATES, BROADWAY SKATE DEPOT, No. 478, near Broome-st.

OFFICE OF THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867, AT CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, 652 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs advertisers and exhibitors that in accordance with the terms of his contract with E. Dentu, contractor and publisher of the above Catalogue, no advertisements emanating from the United States can be inserted in said Catalogue, unless TRANSMITTED BY MYSELF.

A copy of the contract, duly certified by the French Consul, can be seen by those interested at my office.

Applications for the remaining space should be sent in without delay to the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be obtained, as all the proofs are required to be delivered at Paris by the ensuing 15th of January. CHARLES L. LAWRENCE.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

COKE.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, $2 50 PER chaldron in the yard, or $3 50 delivered; orders received by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner Avenue C. and East 15th-st.; delivered immediately.

BARGE FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, well fitted for freight and passengers, will be sold with or without furniture. Inquire on board, foot of Warren-st., every day except Tuesdays and Fridays.

A DAILY DRY GOODS' REPORT, WITH full list of jobbers' prices, is published in the DAILY BULLETIN, No. 60 William-st. Subscription $5 per year.

NO MORE TOOTHACHE AFTER USING PICTON'S GREAT TOOTHACHE REMEDY, 50 cents per bottle, sold at No. 6 Clinton-place and all drug-stores.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[OFFICIAL.]

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22, 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application addressed to Commodore S. P. LEE, Hartford, Conn., who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 17th day of December, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1867:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WM. H. KELLEY and CHARLES F. ROPER, lately doing business under the firm name of W. H. KELLEY & Co., at No. 633 Broadway, City of New-York, have executed and delivered unto me an assignment of all their property in trust for the benefit of creditors, which assignment has been duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment at once to me at my office, Eighth National Bank, No. 650 Broadway, City of New-York. The creditors of said firm are requested to present their claims at the same place, on or before the 15th day of January, 1867. NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

CHAS. HUDSON, Assignee of W. H. Kelley & Co.

Dec5W2aw3w*

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Dec. 3, 1866.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional One per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 15th day of October, 1866, to the date of payment.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, J. C. Williamson, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Green, &c.

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, THE STRANGER and PETRUCIO.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Opera—THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD. Leading characters by Mr. George Jordan and Miss Rose Eytinge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, TOM, TOM, THE PIPER'S SON, THE INVASION OF IRELAND, and MRS. GREEN'S GROCERY-STORE.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE. No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON in his great character of ROUGET DE L'ISLE and KUH VON KUHDORF.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME. EVENING at 7¾, KAURI; or THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

STEINWAY HALL. Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, Mr. J. A. DAWSON'S FIRST GRAND MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, POPULAR CONCERT. The cast includes Miss Libbie Smith, Mr. Wenzel Kopta, Mr. G. W. Colby, Pianist; Mr. Theo. Thomas, Conductor.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. MATRIMONY, CITY CARS, BLACK STATUE, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE. Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. NEW SHADOW PANTOMIME. WAKE UP ABRAHAM, CONGRESSMAN'S DUEL, &c.

STUDIO BUILDINGS. No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Corner Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

PUBLIC HALL. Corner 22d-st. and Broadway.
THIS DAY and EVENING, GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR, in aid of the maintenance and education of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH. 28th and 29th sts., between Lexington and 3d avs.
THIS EVENING, GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL, with PROMENADE CONCERT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY. No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY at 2 o'clock, and THIS EVENING, LADIES' FAIR, for the benefit of the 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The cable brings dates to yesterday afternoon. The evacuation of Rome by the French troops was probably completed yesterday. It was thought there would be some disturbance after they left. The Pope remains for a few days at Civiti-Vecchia.

There was much activity at Toulon in getting off the fleet that is to take the French troops from Mexico, and the ships are to depart next week.

M. FOULD, the distinguished Minister of Finance is reported to have resigned.

Gov. WRIGHT, our Minister to Prussia, is very ill at Berlin.

The Prussian authorities are commencing oppressive measures in Hanover. In Saxony officers refuse to serve under the Prussian Government.

The principal witness against SURRATT is said to be a French Canadian named ST. MARIE. He says SURRATT told him that the assassination plot was concocted in the Rebel Cabinet at Richmond, and the deed done by their direction and express orders.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, various petitions were introduced and referred; among them one from the New-York Underwriters, for an appropriation to remove the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*. Mr. WADE, from the Committee on Territories, reported the bill for the admission of Colorado, with a favorable recommendation. Mr. FESSENDEN stated that the Finance Committee had not yet had time to consider the Tariff Bill, which was referred to them at the last session, with instructions to report on the second Monday in December instant, but would do so at an early day. The House bill in relation to the time of meeting of Congress was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill for negro suffrage for the District of Columbia was taken up, the question being upon the amendment of Mr. COWAN, to strike out the word "male," so as to grant the suffrage to both sexes. Mr. ANTHONY advocated that amendment. Mr. WILLIAMS spoke in favor of the bill and against Mr. COWAN's amendment. Mr. COWAN followed, advocating the passage of his amendment at some length and with characteristic humor. A lengthy discussion ensued, in which several members of the Senate stated their position on the two questions involved in the bill and the proposed amendment. The Senate adjourned without coming to a vote on the amendment.

In the House, Mr. INGERSOLL asked leave to introduce a bill to regulate the sale of coin and bullion by the Secretary of the Treasury, for reference to Committee on Ways and Means, but objections were made. The proposed bill directed the Secretary to give notice of his intention to sell a certain amount of gold, and to advertise for bids therefor, &c. Mr. WILSON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to regulate the duty of the Clerk of the House in its organization. It directs the Clerk to place on the rolls the names of members from those States only that were represented in the preceding session. In case of a vacancy or of the disability of the Clerk, the duty is to devolve upon the Sergeant-at-Arms; and in case of a vacancy or the disability of that officer, it is to devolve upon the doorkeeper. A violation of the directions of the first section is to be considered a felony, and punished by imprisonment. The bill was passed. Mr. WILSON also reported a bill from the same Committee, providing that none of the States which participated in the recent rebellion shall hereafter be permitted to take part in the election of President and Vice-President until they shall have fully recovered, through the agency of the law-making power of the United States, the civil governments of which they have been deprived by their revolutionary course during the rebellion. After some discussion the bill was made a special order for Thursday. A bill was reported from the same Committee, to repeal so much of the law of April, 1790, as prevents prosecution for crime against the United States, after the lapse of three years, so far as treason and capital offences are concerned. Mr. STEVENS spoke against it, and was speaking when the morning hour expired, and the bill went over. The bill for the regulation of appointments to and removals from office came up as the special order. Various amendments were offered and discussed, among them one by Mr. STEVENS providing that when any person shall be nominated for an office by the President, and rejected by the Senate, such person shall be ineligible for any office under the Government for one year. This was rejected by a vote of 18 yeas to 132 nays. Without disposing of the bill, the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. THERESA LIEBERMAN, wife of a brewer at Cairo, Ill., on Sunday morning, while laboring under temporary insanity, attacked her two children, a boy of 9 years of age and a girl of 7, with an ax, chasing them about the room, and mutilating them terribly about the head and neck. The wretched woman then seized a knife and cut her throat, nearly severing her head from her body. When found she was lying dead upon a sofa, and the children weltering in their blood upon the floor. The girl will probably recover, but the condition of the boy is doubtful. The woman was not violent in temper, was happy in her domestic relations, and had never been subject to mental derangement, though she complained a short time before the occurred of being heavy headed.

The Tennessee House of Representatives on Monday passed the Senate bill loaning State bonds to the following railroads: Memphis and Ohio, $200,000; Mississippi and Tennessee, $150,000; Knoxville and Charleston, $300,000; Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston, $500,000; East Tennessee and Virginia, $300,000; Knoxville and Kentucky, $300,000; Nashville and Northwestern, $200,000; Washington and Alabama, $150,000. The bill goes to the Senate for concurrence in an amendment appropriating $150,000 to East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, and $100,000 to Atlantic, Tennessee and Pacific Railroads.

The thirteen Fenian prisoners were arraigned at Sweetsburgh, C. E., on Monday morning, and Mr. DEVLIN, their counsel, answered the indictment with special pleas—objecting generally that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain only can legislate in reference to the trial and punishment of such an offence as is charged against them, and as the persons have been indicted, not under an Imperial, but under a Provincial statute, they cannot be tried. He also contended that the laws under which they have been indicted were enacted long after the alleged offence was committed.

The Pacific mail steamship *Montana* sailed from San Francisco on Monday with $768,024 treasure, of which $617,461 is for New-York. She also brings 1,000 tons of wheat and 200 tons extra flour. The ship *Western Continent* cleared for New-Bedford on the same afternoon, carrying 264,000 gallons of whale-oil.

Gov. BROWNLOW on Monday sent a communication to the Tennessee Legislature, charging Mr. R. L. STANFORD, the State Treasurer, with secretly loaning, on the 5th of last June, to the Tennessee National Bank, at Memphis, the sum of $618,150, in United States seven-thirty bonds, third series. The money belonged to the Tennessee School Fund.

An unusually severe gale prevailed on Lake Ontario on Saturday and Sunday. Fortunately most of the lake craft were laid up. The schooner *Rapid*, with a cargo of railroad iron, was driven ashore near Toronto, but by the aid of the gunboat *Huron*, she was got off and taken into this port.

A large fire at Vienna, C. E., on Sunday, destroyed the Post-office, telegraph office, the stores of SUFFEL & CO., FRANCIS JEWELL and SAMUEL BRASHEE, beside their warehouses. An old and much respected resident named ROBERT MCKAY, was burned to death.

Municipal elections were held in several of the cities of Massachusetts on Monday, resulting generally in the success of the Republican ticket. Among the cities were Boston, Worcester, Lowell, Lynn and Newburyport.

The election for town officers in the town of New-Milford, Conn., on Monday, resulted in a Democratic majority of 80.

PETER D. HEADLEY was convicted, at San Francisco, on Saturday, of embezzling $60,000 from WELLS, FARGO & Co.

The State Senate of Georgia has rejected a bill passed by the House for the encouragement of emigration into that State.

There was a heavy fall of snow in Buffalo yesterday.

LOCAL NEWS.

There were 334 deaths in this City last week, against 432 in the previous week—a decrease of 48. The officers of the Board of Health are engaged in making out their first annual reports. The documents will be voluminous, and will contain many important facts. The report of Dr. HARRIS will be especially valuable, as it will contain a history of the cholera in this City last season, together with a full account of the efforts used in so successfully combatting it.

FRANK G. BROWN, who was arrested last week in Jersey City, on a charge of being engaged in whisky frauds upon the Government, volunteered yesterday to turn State evidence and reveal extensive frauds in New-Jersey. United States Commissioner JACKSON accepted the offer and BROWN's statement was taken, following which a large number of liquor seizures may be expected.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, JOHN TONER, for robbery, was sent to State Prison for five years; GEORGE SCHNEIDER, for grand larceny, two years and six months; ISAAC SMITH, for grand larceny, two years and six months; and JULIUS RIBELI, for grand larceny, two years and six months.

The alleged whisky fraud cases were resumed yesterday, before Commissioner NEWTON, in Brooklyn. In the matter of the United States against T. B. TILTON, JOHN DEVLIN and T. T. LEVAN, many witnesses were examined and important developments were made.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, LEONARD FAY, who pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree—claiming that the shooting of FREDERICK FITZMEYER was merely accidental—was discharged on his own recognizances.

The Mayor yesterday nominated Mr. JOHN N. HAYWARD for the office of Street Commissioner. The Board of Aldermen laid the nomination over, as usual, and adjourned to Thursday next.

Gold comparatively steady yesterday at about 137¼@137½ ℔ cent. Exchange on Europe firm. Money 6@7 ℔ cent. and the market quiet. The Stock Exchange active and upward on the Railways. At the close of the day Gold was 138 ℔ cent.

There was rather more movement in Cotton yesterday at a shade firmer prices; and in Breadstuffs at very irregular, and in the instance of Corn much lower rates. Provisions were in request; hogs and hog products were advancing. Most other articles were lightly dealt in. The freight engagements were more extensive, chiefly in the line of breadstuff shipments for British and Continental ports.

A PRACTICAL VIEW.—Whatever may be the political policy of Congress in reference to the Southern States, it should not be blind to the policy of fostering Southern industry, Southern production, and the practical business interests of the South generally. Whether the present State Governments are recognized or not, whether the Constitutional Amendment be adopted or not, it is a fact that the continued prostration of Southern interests is a very serious damage, not only to the well-being of the South, but of the whole country. With large production and a prosperous industry there, large revenues would be poured into the Treasury—lightening our own burdens, improving the national credit, and diminishing the public debt. With the present state of things, revenues must continue as they are, miserably small. Even if the plan of creating territorial governments for the Southern States be carried out by Congress, it would be advantageous that their material interests be encouraged; for territorial governments will prove excessively expensive affairs to the nation, and a burden upon the people of the North which they will soon feel heavily—especially if Southern prostration reduces still lower than now Southern revenues. It is, therefore, exceedingly short-sighted in Congress to turn its back upon all projects for developing the resources of the Southern States, merely because the political sentiments of the people are unsatisfactory. It is marvelously like biting off one's nose to spite one's face.

The Revelations of Surratt—President Lincoln's Assassins.

The marvelous recital of the adventures and pursuit of the conspirator SURRATT—the official documents of which were published fully and exclusively in yesterday's TIMES—furnishes an opening to the heretofore unwritten chapter in the history of President LINCOLN's assassination. But deep as is the interest with which the narrative has opened, it is dull compared with the public anticipations of the revelations which are to be made before the chapter is brought to a close. That the actual facts may be got at, the whole truth be brought out, and the implicated parties be dealt with justly, is what is now earnestly desired by the country, and must be looked for in the trial which will soon occupy the attention of an American Court.

Fourteen months elapsed from the time that our Government received information that SURRATT had fled to Canada and thence to England, until the time that he was captured in Egypt, after his escape from arrest near Rome. During that entire period—in fact, during the period from the commission of the crime until his capture—we can trace the footsteps of the wretched fugitive. And it is a most extraordinary circumstance that from this City to Montreal, from Montreal to Three Rivers, from Quebec to Liverpool, from thence to Paris, and from Paris to Rome, SURRATT appears to have everywhere found accomplices to assist his flight and furnish him with such means as he needed. It would seem as if the term accomplices must be applied to these parties; for, after reading the documents, it cannot be doubted that, while aiding him, they were perfectly well aware of the part he played in the grand and memorable tragedy of April 14. He was secreted at Montreal, and assisted with money, for several months after his flight from this country. He was secreted by a priest at Three Rivers. He had his passage paid in a steamship from Canada to England. While at Liverpool, and staying at the Oratory of the Church of the Holy Cross, he "expected," if he did not receive, funds from Montreal. Moreover, in England, he received money from London to carry him to Paris, and he obtained also a letter to a party in Paris who forwarded him to Rome, where he enlisted in the Papal Zouaves. While in the Pope's military service he was well supplied with funds from one quarter or another. These items of information are not derived from one solitary source, which might be of doubtful reliability; but they are found in affidavits and consular statements taken in Canada, England, Rome and elsewhere, by parties who had no knowledge of the proceedings of each other. From these facts alone, it is evident that there is not a little that is startling yet to be brought out concerning the ramifications of the great conspiracy.

While saying this, however, it is well for the public to be cautioned against hasty imputations upon parties mentioned in one or two passages of the dispatches and their inclosures. In one place a witness states, and subsequently swears to the statement, that SURRATT told him the assassins acted under the orders of "men not yet known, some of whom are still in New-York and others in London." In other parts there are more explicit statements than this; but independently of the fact that several of SURRATT's alleged declarations are contradictory of each other, we should be slow to credit the random remarks of a man who seems at times, like a fool, to have boasted of his part in the conspiracy, and to have threatened other sanguinary deeds in the future. Even his alleged declaration that he had acted by the instructions of persons under the immediate orders of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and his reply to a question as to the implication of DAVIS in the assassination, "I am not going to tell you," need not be taken as of any value whatever. The ordeal of a court-room is required for such allegations and such characters.

There is an allegation attributed to SURRATT in the most intelligible, and, we judge, the most reliable, of all the statements made in the dispatches, which seems confirmatory of what was at one time thought to be a plausible theory. We refer to the remark made to the officer of the vessel in which the culprit sailed for Europe, "that he had been concerned in a *plan for carrying off President Lincoln from Washington*, which," he added, "was concocted entirely by J. WILKES BOOTH and himself." It was held by some, to be probable, at the time of the trial, that this kidnapping of the President was the original scheme of the conspirators, and that it might be the project which was countenanced by leading Southern rebels. It might be regarded as a legitimate act in time of war, and certainly, with Mr. LINCOLN's habits, it would not have been a difficult deed to accomplish. According to a further statement of SURRATT on this point, he received a letter while in Canada from BOOTH, saying that "it had become necessary to *change their plans*," and it would appear that before SURRATT could reach Washington after this, the assassins had finished their work. There are many facts already on record apparently contradictory of this theory; but the point is one which, like others of interest previously mentioned, remains yet to be cleared up.

While the country is waiting for the arrival of SURRATT, and speculating upon the revelations made in the documents we published yesterday, the officers of justice will doubtless be busy collecting material to verify or elucidate such new points and hints as have been furnished concerning the assassination. It has been urged in some quarters that it would be advisable to offer SURRATT exemption from punishment, and assured liberty and safety in the future, if he would make a clean breast of all he knows, and furnish a confession of all the facts of which he was cognizant about the origin and history of the plot and the parties who were implicated in it. We should judge from what we already know of the man's character and statements, that he would not be unwilling to offer a confession in exchange for his life. But we believe that the facts will be quite as likely to be brought to light, in the first instance, if, after pleading "not guilty," the law and the lawyers are allowed to take their course with him.

We cannot refrain from mentioning, in connection with the publication of these documents, the atrocious charge recently and repeatedly made by a Member of Congress, that the Administration, or rather the President and Secretary SEWARD, (both of whom were marked objects for the assassin's vengeance,) had, with evil intent, attempted to conceal from the public the facts which had lately been brought to their knowledge about the real responsible authors of the great conspiracy. The object of this shameless charge cannot be mentioned without degrading our country in the eyes of the world. We know that the author of this charge has attempted to modify the form in which it was originally put forth, but even in the manner, and with the purpose, he now gives it, it is an inconceivable outrage. We trust that in all its parts, in all its imputations, and in all its insinuations, it will now be retracted as publicly as it was made.

A Bankrupt Law—Who are in Earnest About It?

Congress has probably as much work already on hand as it will compass creditably and with advantage to the country. But it is important to keep in view the strong, and earnest and growing demand for a comprehensive bankrupt law. Some of the arguments for such a measure have perhaps relatively less weight than they had a year, or two years ago, especially the arguments drawn from the commercial condition into which the South was plunged by the rebellion. The virtual insolvency of Southern traders of moderately good repute has not prevented their reopening accounts in very many cases with their old creditors at the North. And where this has not been done the Southern debtor, we judge, has not, as a rule, been so circumstanced that a general bankrupt or insolvent law would materially benefit his condition.

Those opponents, therefore, of the measures introduced in former sessions, who based their opposition upon their unwillingness to wipe out the debts of rebels and traitors, may henceforward be spared much exercise of mind on that particular phase of the question. The bulk of such debts, we have no doubt, are already wiped out by the voluntary action of liberal creditors here, where probably nine-tenths of the indebtedness of Southern traders was incurred. It is in behalf of the small class of Northern dealers who have, during and since the close of the war, had to succumb by reason of the fearful fluctuations in prices caused by the spasmodic rise and fall of gold, that the strongest and the justest appeal is to be made to-day, if it is made at all. This class—and the majority of those included in it are as worthy citizens as the country contains to-day,—may be reckoned by thousands. They have committed no crime. Their insolvency involves no fraud. They are in most cases not chargeable even with the venial mercantile error of over-trading or of speculation. The most careful calculations of many have been upset, mainly, if not solely, by the uncertain value of the money they took in exchange for their merchandise. For this class—and we fear it may be larger before the opening of Spring—there surely ought to be some relief provided. In the absence of a bankrupt law their energies and enterprise are lost to the country. Too many of them, suffering from long deferred hopes of relief, have become permanent dependants upon others, or worse.

Old communities, where no such system of credits has been known as has existed here, have found bankrupt laws a necessity. In the great business centres here the same necessity is recognized. There is scarcely a shadow of difference of opinion among the business men of New-York as to the urgent need of legislation on the subject. They have petitioned for such legislation over and over again. Those creditors who have been most liberal in their dealings—those who have had most at stake—have been the foremost in their efforts to get a fair and wholesome bankrupt law put on the national statute-book. And if our great merchants had had the backing from the smaller provincial communities, which was due to their spirit and liberality, Congress would long ere this have found the demand for legislation too powerful to be trifled with. There is nothing for it, in view of what we may expect to be the prolonged indifference, or the open hostility, of the majority in both Houses, but to agitate, agitate, *agitate!* A fairer measure than that so fully discussed in the last session of Congress is not likely to be framed. Its revival, unless its supporters show the most decided earnestness and resolution, will be useless. Let us see how many *are* really in earnest before the session closes.

A Judicious Step.

Mr. SPALDING introduced into the House, on Monday, a resolution directing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the expediency of proposing a joint resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress to admit the Southern States on the ratification by them of the Constitutional Amendment, and the establishment of a republican form of government. And the House adopted the proposition.

The proceeding is judicious, and will, we trust, be followed by early action on the part of the Reconstruction Committee. Whether the formal declaration of the purpose would now affect the decision of the Southern legislatures, and induce them to retrace their course, is a question that ought not to enter into the calculation of the Committee. The fact is indisputable, that the absence of such a declaration has been dwelt upon at the South as a reason for refusing ratification. "We have no assurance," the Southern politicians have said, "that the acceptance of the Amendment will secure admission; other conditions may be sought, other guarantees demanded; and we will yield no more." The effect of this argument is visible in the closing appeal of Gov. PATTON, and we think that it has had something to do with the contumacy of the unrepresented States.

By agreeing to a joint resolution, affirming the intention of Congress in regard to the Amendment, the South will be deprived of its most plausible excuse. And though we no longer hope for a timely reconsideration of the subject by the South, at least the opportunity should be given. The point will be established, that in rejecting the Amendment the excluded States rejected the means of securing restoration. And Congress, having put on record evidence of its good faith in reference to the Amendment, will be justified in adopting ulterior and more vigorous measures as consequences of its non-ratification.

Meanwhile, let the more rational of the Southern people have a chance of making headway. Gov. PATTON stands alone in the avowal of repentance. But it is fair to assume that others share his views as to the expediency of yielding; and it is certain that, both in Alabama and elsewhere, measures have been brought forward looking to concession in another shape. They have not been successful. The cousin of PRESTON BROOKS has fared no better than Gov. PATTON. But a movement of any sort is noticeable, and should be encouraged, if only to lay the foundation of a moderate party among the Southern people.

ENGLISH INTERESTS IN THE SOUTH.—English capital and English commercial interests have already, since the close of the war, secured the larger part of the carrying trade between our Southern States and European ports. The steamship lines running between New-Orleans and the commercial centres of England and France, are by no means the only evidences of this, though they are the most noticeable. Within a few weeks past, the cotton exports (this year's crop) have been moving direct to Europe in unusual volume. The signs of the times are that this English activity in the South, after obtaining control of the foreign commerce of that section, will be turned toward the establishment and control of manufactures there. We have heard recently of not a few ventures of English capital in the direction of cotton and other manufactures. There are some attractions toward South Carolina; but Georgia and Alabama are also reported by the agents of English houses to hold out especially inviting opportunities. The cotton tax, which has proved a heavy discouragement to cotton planting, acts as an inducement to cotton manufacturing in the South; for cotton escapes the tax altogether when manufactured in the collection district in which it is raised; and the difference of three cents a pound constitutes a serious item, one way or the other, in settling the price of goods per yard.

We are glad to hear of the investment of English capital in Southern manufactures of this and other kinds. It will aid in developing the resources of the South, improving its condition, and encouraging its people; and if it enriches the investors and managers, we can certainly find no fault. We think, moreover, if the enterprising people of the North would direct their attention somewhat to these practical enterprises in the South, instead of occupying themselves entirely with its small political affairs, they would do a wise thing, and a thing beneficial to all parties, and of special importance to our future interests in our own country.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH QUESTION.—The resolution of the Chamber of Commerce, of this City, which was passed on the 6th inst. on the subject of an American-European submarine telegraph, has been already presented to Congress. It is as follows:

> *Resolved*, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York are deeply impressed with the importance, not only to the commerce, but to the security and peace of the United States, of ascertaining, by proper soundings, the facilities afforded by the bed of the Atlantic Ocean for laying lines of telegraphic cable, directly connecting our Atlantic coast with the Western coast of France and of Southern Europe; and do hereby respectfully petition the Government of the United States to employ such portion of the national navy as may be required for making the necessary soundings without delay.
>
> *Resolved*, That copies of the preceding resolution, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the President of the United States and to both Houses of Congress.

There cannot be a single doubt of the urgent necessity for immediate action in this matter. That the only telegraphic communication with Europe should be permanently controlled by Great Britain is out of the question, and such an arrangement must continue for only so long as may be necessary to change it. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Congress will act at once. Some of our naval vessels could not be better employed than in taking the required soundings, and, when the time comes, in helping to lay an American cable.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF CONGRESS.—In reference to our foreign relations, Congress, we learn, is inclined to be very pacific this session. It is anxious to fight neither France nor England, either on general principles or for special cause. A number of members who heretofore have been very prominent in finding fault with the pacific and conciliatory foreign policy of Secretary SEWARD, are now desirous of controlling his policy in such a way that it will not imperil the peace of the country. We imagine that on inquiry at headquarters they will learn that there is no particular danger of this; but we hope that upon learning it, they themselves will not, for the sake of opposing the Administration policy, be less pacifically inclined than they seem to be now.

USING THE TELEGRAPH.—The NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday (Tuesday) morning contained eleven colums of our own special dispatches, and about seven columns of dispatches to the New-York Associated Press—making eighteen columns by telegraph. That was all we could possibly make room for; but we received about three columns more, which appeared in our evening editions. So that the actual amount of telegraphic matter to the TIMES for the day was *twenty-one columns*, or more than fifty thousand words.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF AUSTRIA.—The last war in Germany broke up all preexisting treaties and, as a matter of course, the old customs union, the *Zollverein*, also. By the new treaties between Prussia and the Northern States, by which the North German Confederacy has been formed and consolidated, their commercial union is also provided for upon a basis similar to the old. But as between Prussia and the North German Confederacy, on the one side, and Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt and Austria, on the other, this is not the case; and, as far as commercial intercourse is concerned, they are treated by their northern neighbors as foreign lands, upon the footing of the most favored nations. How the proposals of a closer union with the north, made by the four small South German States at Berlin, have been received and put aside for the present, we have already stated. And now Austria has received a similar answer.

On the 8th November last, M. VON BEUST, through the Austrian Minister at Berlin, proposed to open negotiations for the reinstatement and even enlargement of the commercial union formerly existing between Austria and the *Zollverein*, as such a measure is clearly provided for by the treaty of Prague. But the answer he received was, that although orders would be given for the preparation of statistical details necessary to enable the subsequent negotiators to form a correct judgment of the mutual relation of the many branches of trade, yet the negotiations themselves must be postponed until the question of the future existence of the *Zollverein* in its former dimensions, including all of Germany, is affirmatively resolved upon, and also until the measure of power, which the forthcoming North German Parliament is to exercise over matters of commerce and finance, shall have been determined by competent authority. It seems, from this authentic recital, that Prussia is firmly resolved to let its defeated enemies drink to the last drop the bitter cup of exclusion, and thus to prepare them to see in annexation and absorption by Prussia the smallest of all pressing evils.

TROUBLE BETWEEN TWO AUSTRIAN GENERALS.—It is not at all unlikely that a sensation affair may shortly transpire in Europe. It is nothing less than a duel between two prominent Austrian Generals—Field-Marshal BENEDEK and Count CLAM GALLAS. That our readers may understand the cause of the deadly feud between these two personages we give it.

BENEDEK, who was the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army in Bohemia, in his official report of the disastrous battle of Koniggratz, charged CLAM GALLAS, who commanded the First Army Corps, with being the cause of all the failures. In answer to this charge, CLAM GALLAS published a pamphlet, calling this part of BENEDEK's report untrue and false; and, taking the offensive, charged on his part that "the confusing and vacillating dispositions of the General-in-Chief" were alone to be credited with the unhappy results of the war. BENEDEK at first replied shortly and indirectly through the *Telegraph*, (a newspaper of Graetz, Styria, where he resides,) in which reply he takes brief notice of the pamphlet of his accuser, and promises a lengthy response, if permission be granted him by his superiors. This pamphlet has probably appeared by this time, and it may be that "coffee and pistols for two" will be the result. Interesting it is, however, to see how quickly European Generals become Americanized, and that those who failed by the sword take to the pen—*juste comme chez nous*.

SAFETY OF STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS—SECRETARY MCCULLOCH'S CIRCULAR.—There can, since the issue of the Secretary's further instructions to Steamboat Inspectors, be no room for doubt, in the minds of the latter, as to the scope of their duty in respect to the apparatus for disengaging boats when accidents occur. There should have been no doubt before, for the former order that the subject be attended to at once, admitted of but one construction. The new circular covers ferry-boats, of course; let there be no delay in looking after them on the plea that the phrase "all passenger vessels propelled wholly or in part by steam" does not apply to ferry-boats. If vigorous action be taken on this one point, one of the present dangers on our rivers will be abated.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—"Crispino e la Comare" was given by Mr. MARETZEK Monday night at the Winter Garden. It commanded the best house of the season, and is, we trust, an indication of reviving interest in musical as in dramatic business. The theatres were badly attended last week, owing, perhaps, to the election. The opera, on one or two occasions, suffered the same condition of things. It is time it changed.

The most interesting feature of the present week will be the production, or rather revival, on Wednesday (to-night) of ROSSINI's great comic opera of the "Barber of Seville." It is only at long intervals that we are permitted to hear this work, the singers being few and far between who can interpret the music. By a strange coincidence Mr. MARETZEK has precisely the artists in his company to do justice to the various *rôles*. We have no recollection of a cast that could at all compare with the present one. We give the names—Miss KELLOGG, Signor BARAGLI, Signor BELLINI, Signor ANTONUCCI and Signor RONCONI. It is safe to anticipate an admirable performance. HEROLD's opera of "Zampa" is also in active preparation. It will be brought out during the coming week—probably Monday.

FRENCH OPERA.—Last night the successful opera "Galathée" was repeated at the Theatre Francais in Fourteenth-street. The production of this work reflects credit on the management, and displays the capacity of the company to decided advantage. The costumes are admirable, the scenery good, and the artists excellent. We notice, by the way, that on Friday last Mlle. NADDIE appeared before a very large audience in Philadelphia, and met with success. The lady came here unheralded, and almost unaided has won her way to a leading position. In "Galathée" she created a sensation, as also did Mr WILHELM, as *Pygmalion*. Before the representation of the opera it was announced by a member of the company that the enterprise had changed hands—that our old friends, Messrs. JUIGNET and DRIVET, had retired, and that the company was mutually supporting itself. Let us hope that this institution of French music and language can be sustained.

MUSICAL.—The musical announcements for the present week are unusually numerous and interesting. At Steinway Hall to-night the Cecilian Choir gives its last grand performance of "Samson." We have spoken heartily of this great work, and of the splendid manner in which it is rendered by Dr. CUTLER's choir. Such singing is seldom heard in any city or country. We trust that an enterprise so meritorious and unusual may in the end amply reward its undertakers. To-night, at the same establishment, the fifth popular Wednesday evening concert of the series projected, and successfully carried out by Messrs. BATEMAN and HARRISON, will be given. The solo artists are Miss LIBBIE SMITH, soprano, and Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, (violin, whose success we have already recorded.) Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and his orchestra will, as usual, assist on the occasion. We are glad to note that these entertainments are steadily growing in public favor. Their object is to propagate a rational knowledge of music, and, with due encouragement, this end will certainly be accomplished. On the morning of Wednesday, (to-day,) Mr. J. A. DAWSON, from the Conservatoire of Brussels, will give his first concert and make his *début*. The gentleman comes to us with the best of credentials, and in private has already won consideration as a pianist of delicacy, finish and feeling. He will be assisted by Mr. DOCHES (baritone) and Mr. JULIUS EICHBERG, (violin.) The concert takes place at Steinway Hall, and commences at 3 o'clock. On Thursday evening a grand concert will take place also at Steinway Hall, in aid of the children of the Five Points Mission. GRAFULLA's fine Seventh Regiment band will be in attendance, and artists of repute will interpret the remaining numbers of the programme. On Friday, the Scotch vocalist, Mr. KENNEDY, will make his second appearance before an American public. The gentleman sings the beautiful lyrics of Scotia with rare skill and expression. He is destined to be eminently successful, not merely with his own countrymen, but with every one who can listen to earnest, touching, quaint strains. On Saturday, Mr. WEHLI, the celebrated pianist, gives his second *matinée* at Irving Hall, commencing at 10 o'clock. At the same hour in Steinway Hall, the Philharmonic Society gives the last rehearsal of the second concert. The concert itself takes place in the evening. There is yet another concert (at Irving Hall) complimentary to Mrs. ANNA PAYNE—a resident *artiste* of repute. It will be seen by this *résumé* that musical matters are attracting more than ordinary attention. Let us hope that every one, listener and *beneficiare*, will be as content at the end of the week as the critic may fairly hope to be.

PERSONAL.—Among the passengers by the *Scotia* we notice the name of Commodore WM. H. MCVICKAR, of the New-York Yacht Club, who visits Europe at this time to act jointly with the Earl of Wilton, Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and the Marquis of Conyngham, Vice-Commodore of the St. George Yacht Club, in deciding as to the winner of the ocean yacht race.

MISSOURI.

The Sale of the Iron Mountain Railroad—Troops for Texas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The award of the sale of the Iron Mountain and Cairo and Fulton Railroad to A. J. MACKAY & Co., with the approval, was filed in the office of the Secretary on Saturday.

It is reported that the troops at Fort Leavenworth have been ordered to Texas immediately.

Proclamation of the Governor—He Calls for Volunteers to Enforce the Execution of the Laws.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Gov. FLETCHER has issued the following proclamation:

> A portion of the State of Missouri is infested with marauders and robbers, who defy the civil authority and have the sympathy and aid of such a number of the counties where they have their haunts, and have so intimidated or obtained the sympathies of the local authorities that peaceable and law-abiding citizens are not secure in their persons and property. Therefore, I, THOS. C. FLETCHER, Governor of the State of Missouri, do call upon the people of the State to volunteer by companies, as enrolled in the militia to the number of twenty-four companies of cavalry and ten companies of infantry, to be organized and to proceed under my orders, as the chief executive officer of the State, to preserve the peace, to protect the citizens of the State in their persons and property, and to execute legal process in all violations of the law and bring them to trial.
>
> (Signed) THOS. C. FLETCHER, Governor.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Presidency of the Corporation—The Candidates Advocated and the Interests Involved—What is Claimed and What is Hoped For.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1866.

The election which is to take place to-morrow excites a profound interest in financial and railroad circles, and the chances of different candidates, with their probable success of management, are debated with a good deal of feeling. Whether the position, unhappily left vacant by the death of Mr. RICHMOND, will be filled by a man, not indeed of equal abilities, but of financial skill, who will conduct the road for the advantage of no clique or interest, but with an undivided attention to the good of the stockholders and the general public, is very problematical, and a wise caution should be exercised by all who vote at the meeting. Proxies should be granted to no one except with a conviction that it is for the advancement of the material interests of the Central, and all who can should themselves attend. Well-informed circles here regard the position as affording but two candidates, one to represent the city and the other the country. The controling spirits of the organization are marshaling their forces for a conflict of but two parties, one of which they say is that of the Fargo adherents, and the others those of SAMUEL SLOAN. The diverse interests of the several small towns are to be exercised to prevent the ascendency of New-York from becoming too great, and the board of manipulators are exercising their ingenuity in making a new slate of directors. Several towns which heretofore have been unrepresented will present their claims, and it is reported that ERASTUS CORNING, for many years a great managing spirit, will again resume his seat as the Director from Albany, H. H. MARTIN retiring. Had CORNING been younger, there is no doubt that he would have assumed the control but although his health is now excellent, and his business faculties unimpaired, it is felt, and even by his friends, that the road should not be exposed to the recurrence of the same disaster which was experienced by the death of the late President. It is by no means impossible, however, if the matter cannot otherwise be adjusted, that he may assume the first importance as a candidate. It is also reported, if the Corning interest becomes predominent, that most of those who owed their position to Mr. MARTIN and to Mr. RICHMOND, will be made to walk the plank—their appointments not being satisfactory to his party.

About W. G. FARGO and SAMUEL SLOAN, there are many things to be said. Mr. FARGO, who represents the Express interests of the old-established companies, it has been asserted, will endeavor to manage the Central for the benefit of the express carriers. His friends indignantly repudiate the presumption, and say that the administration of that gentleman, if he should be elected, will be marked by impartiality and justice. There will be no power in his hands to discriminate between rival organizations, and the American Express and Merchants' Union Express will meet equal favors at his hands. The contracts of the railroad are on as favorable terms for one as the other, and he has no power to vary it. An important advantage to the people of Buffalo and the West will be, that the road will be more to the advantage of forwarders and Western men, than would possibly be expected from a man belonging in New-York. Freight trains will be arranged more conventently, while passengers will receive equal attention. These are a few of the ideas advanced by the adherents of FARGO, and to a great extent by the Corningites; and if it becomes necessary to make a union of their forces to obtain the desired result, it will be done. New-York State must not be subordinated to the City, say they, and their plans are developed in accordance.

Mr. SLOAN, it is understood here, represents those important and widely-spread interests which centre in New-York. As the candidate of Commodore VANDERBILT, he has a most powerful support. The result of his election would be that all trains on the Central and the Hudson River would work with each other. Cars leaving Buffalo would connect without loss of time, through the entire distance to New-York, and the measure would certainly be of advantage to the Harlem and Hudson River Roads. His election, though, involves the overthrow of the country party, who are massed together to control the stock, and it is not unlikely that the question may be finally decided by the proxies held by wealthy men. It is understood that a large number are in the hands of Mr. CORNING and some other gentlemen of this City. No careful estimate can now be made of the field, but a conviction is felt by many who have an opportunity of judging, that Buffalo will win the day. The election begins at 11 and ends at 2, and we shall soon know.

BOSTON.

New Express and Freight Arrangements—Meeting of the State Board of Agriculture—Addresses by Prof. Agassiz and Dr. Loring—Plea of Guilty of Burglary and Incendiarism.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company a few days since made a proposition to the rival Express Companies running between this city and New-York, which has been accepted, and which closes the war between the two Companies. The Worcester Railroad Company are to furnish a locomotive and a special train of six cars—three for Adams Express Company and three for the Merchants Union Company. The train will be entirely for express transportation, and will make better time between the two cities than heretofore.

Four of the finest steamers in New-York have been negotiated for, with a view to ply on the outside Boston route for the transportation of Western freight *via* your City. The demand for increased accommodation is so great that by next Spring there will be three daily outside lines to New-York.

The State Board of Agriculture met at Salem this morning. Dr. LORING delivered the address. Prof. AGASSIZ lectured this evening. Prominent agriculturists from other States were also present.

In the Superior Court, to-day, CHARLES E. CARPENTER pleaded guilty to breaking and entering the furniture warehouse of MOSES MIRRIFIELD, on Washington-street, three weeks since, and setting fire to the same.

The City Election—Democratic Gains—The Negroes Piqued and Working for the Democracy—Charges Against the Police Authorities.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The result of the city election yesterday, it is understood, is not acceptable to the Police authorities.

The Mayor elect, it is said, has determined to fully investigate the conduct of the Police and Detective departments, both of which are known to have been conducted in a most disgraceful manner for some time past—the object of the new Mayor being to place them on a more honest basis. Money-making rather than rogue-catching is alleged to have become too common for the public credit and safety, and there is a chance that recent jobs and jobbery will soon undergo a thorough ventilation.

It was interesting and amusing yesterday to see the negroes of Wards Three and Six laboring for the success of the Democratic tickets. The Republican leaders had promised them (the negroes) representatives in the City Councils, but they were rejected at the nominating caucuses, and hence the wrath of the colored men and their attempted retaliation at the polls. The defection of the colored people, there is little question, reduced the Republican vote materially, and the end is not yet.

The colored men have an idea that they need be no longer hewers of wood and drawers of water to the Republicans, and they assert that they will not. Hitherto their vote has constituted at least a third of the Republican majority in the city. The Republican loss, as compared with last year, is about 100 votes, while on the Democratic side there is a gain of 900.

The Democrats carried five of the twelve wards, and have a fair representation also in the Council. The Aldermen are all Republicans.

DALY's "Griffith Gaunt" at the Boston Theatre is pronounced a failure. The Museum version is more popular, but either production is excre[illegible]

THE OCEAN CONTEST.

THE RACE FOR NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Scenes and Incidents of the Departure—A Hearty Good-bye with a Blessing and Wishes for a Safe Return to All—The Yachts Disappear into the Atlantic Mists Together.

The yachts have started; the race of nearly three thousand miles is begun. Even with the skeptics who pooh-poohed the story of an ocean yacht race in prospect, when it reached them weeks ago, there remain no longer misgivings as to the beginning of the end at least, nor the opportunity "with arms incumbered thus, or this head shake, or by pronouncing of some doubtful phrase, as 'well we know, we could an if we would,'" to sugg at to others more trustful than themselves, that there would be backsliding at the eleventh hour. The race is fairly begun, and under auspices the most flatt ring—fine weather, a fair wind, and the hearty good wishes of all who have learned the story of their going.

GOING DOWN THE BAY.

Cold, bitter cold, as yesterday morning was, and unpromising of smooth water, the wind, blowing gustily from the west, such was the earnest interest awakened in the City by the prospective race, that several thousand persons had gathered on the different piers, whence the steamers were to leave for the starting point, long before the time named for leaving. The *River Queen*, of historic memory, had been chartered by the Club to convey the members, their friends and invited guests to the scene. She was to have sailed at 9 o'clock, but the early birds who flocked on board received only as the reward of their punctuality the information that 10 o'clock was to be the parting hour, and the privilege to freeze and thaw themselves out alternately for an hour or so while the lazier birds, intuitively, staid at home and had their comfortable worms well cooked and seasonable. Time rolls on, as the poet says, even when his wagon wheels are clogged with ice, and 10 o'clock brought the laggards on board, and the wheels went round. The river was as gay as upon a gala day; not less than twenty tugboats, with all bunting set, steamed down toward Staten Island to join the convoy, or see at least the rival racers through the Narrows. Upon many of these tugs, in spite of the most unkindly wind which swept all comfort from the decks, and rushed rudely into cabins at every opportunity, many ladies showed themselves, or at all events gave evidence of their sanctifying presence, in the exhibition now and then of little spots of color, pleasant for the eye to rest upon, among great wildernesses of furs and things. Pleasant color spots indeed, all wreathed around with smiles so joyful, that one wondered how it was that they never had recognized the beauty of a purple nose before.

The *Vesta*, *Fleetwing* and *Henrietta* lay off Stapleton, Staten Island, where they had come to anchor on the evening previous. The *River Queen* steamed round them, and five hundred lusty throats sang out "good morning!" Here the scene was beautiful indeed; so much so that one could scarcely note the ungenial presence of the December wind in the deceptive summer look of the picture. The inner bay was dotted all over with small craft of one kind or other, showing off their points of sailing; the steamers waltzed in the maze of their own making around the yachts, sounding their whistles and saluting with their bunting. Flags floated from the prominent buildings on Staten Island. The rival yachts lay quietly throbbing with the swell as it came and went. Trim order reigned on board of each, while the crews moved busily about doing mysterious things with rope ends and belaying pins, gathering in groups for some gigantic effort, dimly seen in the distance, with a huge hempen serpent coiled on deck, then separating again with the easy motion and the rapidity of dancers in a quadrille, to crowd together again, perhaps, and answer with a loud huzza the hearty cheer from the deck of some crowded steamer. All this in the bright morning sunshine, with the breeze just stiff enough to give life as joyous to the water upon which this joyful motion played, and to catch the crests of the incoming swell and fling them back upon their course again in little flecks of spray.

While the picture was enough to inspire the yacht-lover with sufficient enthusiasm even to adventure upon an ocean race, there were missing from the scene, nevertheless, some expected visitors. Strange to say, no other yachts of the Club were present. Doubtless many of them are laid up for the Winter, and there may be good reasons why the others did not show themselves, but the best apologies for their absence cannot do away with the fact that the parting scene of yesterday lacked their presence badly, as being the only one thing wanting.

At 11 o'clock each yacht was taken in tow by a tug, and these proceeded, followed by the numerous convoy, out through the Narrows and onward to the starting point off Sandy Hook. Before reaching the Hook many of the steamers, whose passengers were particular about their steadiness of gait and over-anxious about the condition of their livers, wheeled about homeward, whistling in most hysterical sobs a fond good-bye. The *Neversink*, *Antelope*, *Schultz*, *Wm. Tittamer*, *Wm. Fletcher*, and the pilot-boats 12 and 19, still kept on; pilot-boat 12 leading the way like a bird. Passing Fort Wadsworth, we should have mentioned, the yachts were saluted by the dipping of the flag on the Fort, to which they answered with their guns and by hearty cheers from the crew.

Well out toward the Hook and out of the shelter of the Jersey shore, the true character of the breeze, both in quality and quantity, made itself most sensibly apparent. And while it raised the hopes of every one, in a good start to, the boiling point, it most decidedly cooled the mere animal down to the absolute necessity of immediate relief by brandy.

On arrival off the Hook the tugs cast off, and as it wanted but a few minutes to one, the hour named for the start, there was but breathing time before the signal gun from the tug on which the starter, Capt. FEARING, of the *Rambler* was, was fired and conveyed the order to make ready. At this time the *Fleetwing* lay well off the Hook, about a mile to eastward, the *Vesta* about midway between the *Fleetwing* and the beach and the *Henrietta* hugging the shore quite closely. Foresails and topsails rose nearly simultaneously, and almost before the wind had shaped the canvas the last whistle sounde,—being the signal for the start. The yachts answered with a cloud of canvas, each paying off handsomely under mainsail, foresail, main-gaff topsail and three jibs set.

The wind was west by southwest and brisk. The *Vesta* took the lead; the *Fleetwing*, as before stated, being well off to the northward. The *Henrietta*, owing to her proximity to the shore, failed to catch the breeze until she got well from under the lee of the Hook, when she bore up heavily. Promptly after wearing the *Fleetwing* hauled down her jibs and set her square-sail, the other yachts following suit as to the square-sail but kept their jibs at stretch. The *Fleetwing* then set foretopsail and jib. At this point, as the yachts went off like sea gulls, wing and wing, before the wind, a prettier vision never gladdened the eye and heart of a sailor. The yachts stood equidistant from each other with no apparent advantage to either, from our point of sight, and bearing directly in their course, E. N. E. The sun, hidden for the past half-hour behind billows of fleecy clouds which had arisen with the noon, now broke forth, and lent all the magic of his light to make the parting scene one to be remembered forever and a day. Against a back ground of gray misty cloud curtaining the ocean limit to the eastward, the black specks of hulls and the white sails of the yachts seemed to rest motionless but for the occasional flickering of a sail as the breeze coquetted with it, and the lights and shadows flitted with the motion.

AU REVOIR.

Again the *River Queen* put on all steam and overhauled the triplet sisters, this time for the last time, about four miles below the light-ship. Their course and relative positions were still unchanged. The wild Atlantic was fairly before them—even now the long ocean swell began to quarrel with the petty efforts of the land breeze to resist its inward flow, and in the moments of upheaval to fling flecks of angry foam against it.

Now was the time to say good-bye. We approached first the *Fleetwing*. Out upon the uncovered decks crowded old and young, the weather-beaten sports with grizzly beards, and incipient salts with chins unshaven. The cook from the galley, and the steward from his napkins—aye, even the German band men, who had seized a moment of respite to put away huge piles of sandwiches, and everything to drink, behind their most capacious waistcoats. Every soul on board, whose presence inside was not absolutely needful for the safety of the rest, went out to say good by.

Three glorious cheers, three more, and three again, came up from the very hearts of the shouters. The *Fleetwing* answered with all her men. The band played, appropriately enough, "Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot," and the glorious old air was caught up by every pair of lungs on board and flung an harmonious blessing to the breeze that bore it to the *Fleetwing*, whence it was sent back to us again by stentorian throats that brooked no wind's denial. On to the *Vesta*, where this scene was again enacted, our operatic troupe, if possible, improving in the chorus. The *Henrietta* was the last one visited. There was something in this perhaps, we leave the dearest to the last at parting, and it is true that while there was no lack of admiration for the other yachts, the *Henrietta*, beyond a doubt, was the object of a warmer interest, and there will be but few grieved, indeed, and many, very many, glad to know that the boat that bore her brave owner on her back brought home the laurels, ocean won, to her native Hudson.

Cheer after cheer went up as the *River Queen* approached the yacht, and, as her owner stood uncovered at his vessel's bow, and returned the salute with waving hat and melodious "*Au revoir*," the enthusiastic response that went back must have been music to him indeed, and the picture of that crowded deck of uncovered heads and whirling hats in air, will be something pleasant to recall when the wild December wind plays havoc with his rest. Again the Band burst out in "Auld Lang Syne," again caught up by all on board, till the voices of the answering crew of the *Henrietta* could be heard no longer, and the crowd on deck began to flit again among the shrouds and cordage.

HEADING HOME.

The steamer now heads homeward, and while there is breathing space before the yachts go out of sight, it will be well to look around and learn the names of a few of these lean and portly, weather-beaten and office-bleached, jolly and sage looking gentlemen, who, representing such varieties of the genus, are thus brought together in the warmest sympathy. They must be set down as they are seen—Capt. COMSTOCK, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; Capt. CLARKE, of Boston, who sailed the *Alice* from the City of Cowes; Hon. THURLOW WEED, a reputed navigator of ships of state; LEONARD JEROME, Esq., the spirit of all balls, *par excellance*; Capt. SKIDDY, of the yacht *Rambler*; Capt. LAWRENCE, of the yacht *Jessie*; Commodore MCVICKER, Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club; MORTON ZIMMERMAN, Esq., Vice-Consul-General to the Netherlands; ANSON LIVINGSTONE, Esq., of the yacht *Annie*; JNO. K. DEVELIN, Esq., Ex Corporation Counsel, and owner of the yacht *Haze*; Gen. R. B. POKKER, United States Navy; Ex-Commodore A. C. KINGSLAND, of the *Alarm*; Col. MONROE, JONES RODGERS, Esq., President of the Southside Sportsmen's Club; PETER TOWNSEND, Esq.; Vice-Commodore Major A. W. CRAVEN, Esq., Measurer of the Club; ISAAC BELL, Esq.; Deputy Collector MUDGETT, WM. A. BUTLER, Esq., of Paterson, N. J.; EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Esq., and Capt. SHELLINGWORTH, who go out in the *Scotia*; —— BOYD, Esq., of Albany; —— GOWAN, Esq., of the Harlem Yacht Club; D. GREEN, Secretary of the New-York Sportsmen's Club. Here the list must end, for lack of space, enough being given to show by these representatives of every pursuit as of unlaboring ease how widespread in every sense of that compound is the interest in this ocean race.

THE LAST GLIMPSE.

Now we are nearing the light-ship on our return, and all but the frozen few and the most unpoetical hungerers after the flesh, are gathered in the stern intently watching the specks of light far away in the distant horizon, growing dimmer and dimmer with each fleeting moment. The hulls have long since sunk beneath the silver boundary line of sea. The spars have long since ceased even as attenuated threads to show their forms; the glistening sails alone are visible as uncovered sunlight falls upon them, as if 'twas kindly meant to keep back while yet a speck of form remained above the horizon, our last adieu. Now, with a straining effort, only the *Vesta* can be seen. She is the first to test the vision of the far-seeing ones. She disappears, appears again, a mere speck of shadow on the sky, and then is gone. The *Fleetwing*, a minute after is lost, too, in the mist and waters. The *Henrietta* lingers two or three minutes longer, and she is watched with breathless interest. Her course seems to be such that her sails catch a broader sunbeam. She gleams like a spark upon the utmost verge of the horizon, and, like a spark, with still a brighter gleam, she speaks her presence for a moment—then melts into the mist.

Then, of all times of the cheering day, arose the longest and the loudest, heartiest cheer—again and again repeated.

WHAT HAPPENED AFTER.

What happened after must be told in two chapters. One will be the cruise of the yachts, that must be waited for. The other is of the struggles for existence on board the homeward bound *River Queen*. This will be a brief one.

After their well-known hospitable fashion luncheon had been provided by the members of the Club, and how the merits of late lunches are discussed at sea has been realized so often by most people and read of so often by others, that the details of consumption may be passed by with this single remark, that how the German musicians survived that lunch must remain a geometrical problem to the writer till he dies. It occurred to him that much of it went into the trombones, but as they played "Yankee Doodle" after lunch, all hands at the wheel, that couldn't be so; there is no other solution of the difficulty, if this be one, but to conclude that they convert the food by some extraordinary process and with extreme rapidity into wind and blow it away with the tunes.

That the boys on the briny deep were toasted and retoasted until their ears must have burned with toasting, and the toasters could toast no more, will be taken for granted. Even when the *River Queen* came alongside the pier whence she had started in the morning, "Sillery" still sparkled in up-raised glasses, and another cheer went up for the *Fleetwing*, the *Vesta* and the *Henrietta*, the rival sister yachts, and still another for the brave fellow who sailed his own.

The equipment of each of the yachts, the terms of the race, and all interesting details attaching to the earlier movements of the yachts since the conclusion of the wager, have before been given fully in the TIMES, so that it is here unnecessary to repeat them, except to state that Messrs. ROBERT CENTER and EARNEST STAPLES, both members of the Club, go in the *Fleetwing*, and in the *Vesta*, Mr. GEORGE LORRILLARD, owner of the *Eva*, and brother to the owner of the *Vesta*, sails with her, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. STUART M. TAYLOR. Mr. BENNETT is accompanied on the *Henrietta* by Messrs. LAWRENCE JEROME and MELVIN KNAPP. We may repeat that the flag of the *Vesta* is white, that of the *Fleetwing* red, and that of the *Henrietta* blue. At night each yacht will show a corresponding light, and will use rockets also in color like her flag.

The race is to end when the light on the west end of the Isle of Wight is bearing south, the yacht being in the channel coming toward it.

May they all see it at once, and fight it out on the home-run!

A Useful Holiday Gift.

Another really valuable *souvenir* is that great friend of womankind, the sewing-machine, the virtues of which have now become so universally patent that love's labor is lost in extolling it. However, so rapid have been the improvements in the various specialties of this apparatus, that to make the most desirable selection the knowledge of an expert is required. The great requisites of a good sewing-machine are to have one carefully and durably constructed—one that is easily kept in order, can be readily learned to operate on, does its work well and in great variety, with the least noise or confusion, and, not least of all, is most economical in cost. After years of experience, in which we have thoroughly tested all the first-class machines which have yet been presented to the public, we are forced to concur in the opinion of the judges of the late Fair at the American Institute, who awarded the gold medal to the Florence Sewing-machine, for, taking it as a whole, it has no equal in utility, durability and superior qualifications throughout. This machine is so readily adjusted that it can be operated by any person, after a few hours' instruction. It makes four separate and distinct stitches, each of which can be used at pleasure. It has the reversible feed motion, and will do any kind of sewing—plain or ornamental. Its motions are all positive, thus it is almost impossible to get out of order, and with all these cardinal points, it is furnished at a price as low as it is possible to sell such a first-class piece of mechanism. Those who desire to give a sewing-machine as a holiday present, will find the warerooms of the Florence Company at No. 505 Broadway.—*Express.*

The Wheeler & Wilson is the machine *par excellence* for family sewing.

It is beautiful in model and finish, marvellous and fascinating in execution, and equal in efficiency to ten or twelve pair of hands.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, No. 200 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK.

Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren respecting sewing-machines, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 625 Broadway, N. Y., to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.

Having seen so favorable results from their use in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

ABEL STEVENS,	DANIEL WISE,
THOMAS CARLTON,	J. BENJ. EDWARDS,
JAMES FLOY,	DAVID TERRY,
J. PORTER,	W. A. COX.

Christian Advocate.

The Best Family Sewing Machine.

The Committee on Sewing Machines at the New York State Fair of 1866 report as follows: "We find the ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE to be *superior to all others* in the following points, namely:

"*Simplicity and Thoroughness of Mechanical Construction!*"
"*Ease of Operation and Management!*"
"*Noiselessness and Rapidity of Movement!*"
"*Beauty, Strength, and Elasticity of Stitch!*"
"*Variety and Perfection of Attachments, and Range of Work!*"
"*Compactness and Beauty of Model and Finish!*"
"*Adaptation to Material of any Thickness by an Adjustable Feed Bar; and in the*
"*Unequaled Precision with which it executes the Lock-Stitch, by means of the Elliptic Hook;*" *and we therefore award it the First Premium as the*

Best Family Sewing Machine, and also best Double-thread Sewing Machine.—*Express.*

It Answers the Purpose of all Others.

"I like the Grover & Baker Machine, in the first place, because if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker, and having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work, and it is easier to learn than any other. I know three other ladies who have sold off other machines—sold at reduced prices—in order to get Grover & Baker, but recently, and they are very enthusiastic about their new machines."—*Testimony of Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jennie June) before the Commissioner of Patents.—Advertisement.*

Do you want a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine for yourself or friend? See ELLIS, at Masonic Fair.—*Advertisement.*

"A Woman's Glory."—The magnificent hair of numerous American ladies is ascribed to the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. No other preparation so exactly suits the various conditions of the human hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine,
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Affords the Richest Lustre.

Acknowledged everywhere to be the cheapest, most elegant and efficacious

Hair Dressing and Invigorator in the World.

Sold everywhere, $1 per bottle.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

John Moore told a fib when he said, "All that is sweet was made to be lost when sweetest." PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS refutes the assertion. It is sweetest a few moments after it has been dropped on the handkerchief, and its fragrance is never lost until it is obliterated by washing.

Public Health—The Press.

Advertising has been pronounced "undignified" by the medical faculty. A physician who advertises a valuable remedy to fifty people in his private practice would receive the cold shoulder from his professional brethren should he make its merits known to millions through the business columns of a newspaper press. This may be "dignified," but is it benevolent, humane or just? Whoever is fortunate enough to discover or invent anything that will prevent, or cure, or alleviate human suffering, is bound to make it known through every channel of communication within his reach, to the general public. For many years the merits of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS have thus been proclaimed to the world, and multitudes have been restored to health or saved from fatal maladies in consequence. As new facts have been developed in relation to the operation of this most pure and potent of all stomachics and alteratives, they have been stated in simple language to the people of many lands, and if the proprietors of the medicine have derived profit from their dissemination, thousands upon thousands of individuals have been benefitted thereby to an extent beyond all estimate. In the West Indies, Canada, Australia and South America HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are now recognized as the sole specific for Dyspepsia, the best possible safeguard against epidemics, and the finest invigorant in cases of General Debility, and the only diffusive stimulant entirely free from noxious ingredients.

New-York Office, No. 36 Dey-st.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Furs, Furs, Furs.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
The most carefully selected assortment of elegant furs in the City, and at rates far below the sensation prices of the day. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Use Bull's Bay Rum Soap.
No. 82 Park-row. Sold Everywhere.

T. S. Bynner,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
189 Broadway, up-stairs.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes: also Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Ladies' Furs.—A very choice selection of my own manufacture. BANTA, corner of Canal and Wooster sts. N. B.—Furs altered, repaired and made over.

The Most Elegant and Useful Holiday GIFT.—One of the unrivalled Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—WHEELER & WILSON Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Holiday Presents.—Stereoscopes and Views, fine Albums, Landscapes, &c. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

Buckwheat Times have Come!—Hurry up your cakes with PIONEER YEAST POWDER. Ask your grocer for it.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway, N. Y., the most elegant wedding cards in the City.

See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

New Regulation Navy Cap and Chapeau. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke Shirts. No. 403 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

Holiday Presents.—Pollak & Son, Meerschaum Manuf. 792 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut and repaired.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
[*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

Weed Sewing-Machine Company, No. 506 Broadway, the only LOCK-STITCH FAMILY MACHINE that uses a *straight needle.*

The Best Holiday Present—GROVER & BAKER'S highest Premium Sewing Machine, No. 495 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing Machines, 543 B'way, 1st prem. Md. Inst., N. Y. & Pa. St. Fairs, '66.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machine in BROOKLYN. No. 336 FULTON-ST., *up stairs.*

DIED.

BRIGGS.—At Fordham, on Sunday, Dec. 9, SARAH A., daughter of Peter and Sarah Briggs, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church at Fordham. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from 26th-st.

COPLAND.—On Tuesday, Dec. 11, JOHN EDWARD, son of John M. and Abby S. Copland, aged 4 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 513 West 23d-st., Thursday, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock.

HOFFMAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 11, after a severe illness, GEORGE HOFFMAN, Orderly Sergeant of Company G, 8th Regiment N. Y. S. Veteran Vols., aged 22 years. All his friends and ex-members of the regiment, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st.

HARRISON.—On Saturday, Dec. 8, EDWARD, son of the late Arthur N. Harrison, in the 50th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 5 Mott-st., on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 1 P. M. precisely. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

MCFARLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 8, JAMES ALEXANDER, son of James and Elizabeth McFarland, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 2 Liberty-st., corner of Nassau-st., on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

PIERSON.—On Monday evening, Dec. 10, AMANDA PIERSON, widow of the late Edwin Pierson.

Notice of funeral in Friday's papers.

RICHARDS.—At Piermont, on Monday, Dec. 10, AGNES T., wife of T. P. Richards, and daughter of the late Anthony Lamb, of New-York, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

SMYTH.—On Monday evening, Dec. 10, at his residence, No. 288 5th-av., JOHN W. SMYTH, merchant, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Thursday, Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

TOMKINS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 11, JANE, wife of Chas. M. Tomkins, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of George Washington Lodge No. 285, F. A. M., and Amity Chapter, R. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 14th, at 2 o'clock, from her residence, Stockton-st., between Tompkins and Throop avs., Brooklyn. Myrtle-av. cars pass the door.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOUVEAUTE DE ONDON AND PARIS.

NOW OPENING,
MAGNIFICENT
FURNISHING GOODS,
WINDSOR SCARFS,
DOGSKIN DRIVING GLOVES,
DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS, PINS AND SLEEVE-BUTTONS.

An extensive and magnificent variety of the above goods, many styles of which cannot be duplicated on this continent, will be found, at
POPULAR PRICES,
AT
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway.

CHEAP AND ELEGANT GOODS.
1,000 PACKAGES OF GOODS TO BE SOLD AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FINE CUT GLASS.
1 DOZEN EACH OF GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES AND FINGER BOWLS, AND 2 DECANTERS. $36 PER SET, WORTH $52.
FINE ENGRAVED AND CUT GLASS.
1 DOZEN EACH OF GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES AND FINGER BOWLS, AND 2 DECANTERS. $45 PER SET, WORTH $63.
SAME QUANTITY AS ABOVE, EXTRA FINE, $50 PER SET, WORTH $80.
CUT GLASS.
1 DOZEN EACH, GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES AND LIQUERS, WITH 3 DECANTERS. $20 PER SET, WORTH $35.
FINE CUT GLASS GOBLETS, $3 75 PER DOZEN.
FINE CUT GLASS CHAMPAGNES, $3 PER DOZEN.
FINE CUT GLASS WINES, $3 75 PER DOZEN.
FRENCH CHINA.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 135 PIECES, $38 PER SET.
WHITE PARIS GRANITE DINNER SETS, 137 PIECES, $35 PER SET.
FANCY DECORATED CHINA DINNER SETS, 118 PIECES, $75 PER SET.
FANCY DECORATED CHINA DINNER SETS, 134 PIECES, $125 PER SET.
FANCY DECORATED TEA SETS, 44 PIECES, $13 50 AND $18 PER SET.
A JOB LOT OF WHITE CHINA DESSERT PLATES, $1 50 PER DOZEN.
100 EXTRA RICH DECORATED DINING SERVICES, FROM $300 TO $1,000 PER SET.
ALSO, FINE SILVER AND PLATED WARE, VASES, BRONZES, JARDINIERES, PARIAN, AND A SPLENDID SELECTION OF
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
JUST OPENED.
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
WITH
SAPONIFIER.

Great saving is obtained by all who use their waste grease for the purpose of making soap at their homes with the PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SAPONIFIER. The cost of SOAP, SUPERIOR to any sold for washing purposes, is LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL PRICE. Directions are attached to each box.

For sale at all the principal groceries.
PH. EPPELSHEIMER, Agent.
No. 56 Cedar-st.

1867.—FOR GREAT EVENTS TO TAKE place during next year, see Dr. RADWAY'S ALMANAC, just issued. The public are invited to call at No. 87 Maiden-lane, (Dr. Radway's office,) and receive copies free of charge.

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS.

All who desire a lot of Almanacs with their business card, will please call at Dr. Radway's office and leave their orders. No charge for Almanacs or printing cards. Every family should keep Dr. Radway's Relief and Pills on hand at this season. Dr Radway will see patients and others from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at his office. No. 87 Maiden-lane.

GOODS FOR
CHRISTMAS TREES
FLAGS,
GLASS BALLS,
CANDLES,
CANDLE-HOLDERS,
FIGURES,
GLASS FRUIT,
BONBONS,
CORNUCOPIAS, &c.
W. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

MOURNING JEWELRY.
Ear-Rings, Pins, Chains and Bracelets,
Rubber, Jet, Bogoak, &c.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SEAL RINGS.
Amethyst, Carbuncle, Topaz, Blood-Stone, Onyx, Garnet, &c. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND FINGER RINGS.
Cluster, Hoop and Solitaire, Diamond and Opal, Diamond and Emerald, Diamond and Ruby, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,

FORD, TUPPER & BEHAN,
NO. 609 BROADWAY, corner Houston-st.,
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
STERLING SILVERWARE,
at reduced prices.

BEAUTIFUL TEETH. SWEET BREATH.
DR. QUERU'S DENTOPHILE.
It combines the properties of all good dentifrices.
Price 25 cents and 50 cents. All druggists have it.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
AT
GREAT BARGAINS,
IN
CHINA, GLASS, PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

French China Dinner Plates	$2 00 dozen
French China Breakfast Plates	1 75 dozen
French China Tea Plates	1 50 dozen
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John Magee,	J. W. Freeman,
Wm. F. Russell,	Wm. Whitewright, Jr.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 6 NEW-ST., Stock Exchange Building, NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN R. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK. NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.
The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 BROADWAY, issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1866, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York: That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.
A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to adjournment to meet at the call of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Company, a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at 1 o'clock, M., to hear the report of the Committee, and for such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. By order of the Committee,
H. P. ALLEN, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.
PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of creditors and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (E. D.,) will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED for two years on hotel furniture, fixtures, &c., in this City, worth $40,000; for which a premium will be paid over seven per cent., or an interest for this amount sold to a competent party.
The property is insured for $40,000 in City companies, and is now mortgaged for $5,000; good indorsed notes for the amount running one or two years will also be given if desired; also A No. 1 references. Address W., Box No. 2,981 Post-office.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 25, 1866.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the 1st Monday of January, 1867, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, on the 7th, to the 22d inclusive, of January, 1867.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, the 8th January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL election for directors of the first-class of the NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19. Polls open from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.
J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., CORNER OF 26TH-ST.
INTEREST ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000, at the rate of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, commencing Jan. 1.

MARIPOSA BONDS.—HOLDERS OF OLD Bonds of Mariposa Company are hereby notified that the time expires on 31st inst. for exchanging them for the Mortgage Bonds of said Company.
MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

FINANCIAL.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

L. P. MORTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR SHARES IN THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $1,500,000
IN
15,000 SHARES, OF $100 EACH.

DEPOSIT ON SUBSCRIPTIONS, TEN PER CENT., THE BALANCE IN INSTALLMENTS AS CALLED FOR, FROM TIME TO TIME, BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM F. SMITH.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JR.
SECRETARY:
ALFRED PELL, JR.
TREASURER:
MATURIN L. DELAFIELD.
DIRECTORS:

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JR.,	CHARLES KNAP,
EDWARD M. ARCHIBALD,	WILLIAM F. SMITH,
MATURIN L. DELAFIELD,	JAS. A. SCRYMSER,
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON,	OLIVER K. KING,
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT.	ALFRED PELL, JR.

COUNSEL:
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JR., ESQ.,
SAMUEL E. LYON, ESQ.

OFFICE, NO. 45 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

The INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY is organized to connect the United States, by way of Florida, with Cuba, the other West India Islands, and, by extensions to the Isthmus of Panama, to connect telegraphically with South and Central America, and the Continents of Europe and Africa.

For these purposes the INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY has obtained the following valuable grants and privileges:

THE EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE from the Government of the United States, by act of Congress approved May 5, 1866, for fourteen years, to connect the United States, along the coast of Florida, with Cuba, other West India Islands, and the Bahamas.

THE EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE from the State of Florida, for twenty years, for the same purpose.

A grant from Her Catholic Majesty's Government, dated Madrid, 29th August, 1866, to land cables on the shores of Cuba, and to connect at Havana, with the telegraphic system of the Island on favorable terms.

By telegram from Madrid, dated Dec. 8, 1866, the Company is informed that Her Catholic Majesty's Government has conceded to the Company the *exclusive privilege* to land cables on the shores of Cuba and Porto Rico for the period of *forty years.*

A grant from the Government of Santo Domingo, dated 5th October, 1866, to land cables and operate telegraphic lines in that republic.

According to the United States Treasury returns for the year ending June, 1865, the value of the imports and exports between the United States and the countries brought into telegraphic communication by this Company exceeds $124,000,000.

Official statements prepared by the direction of the British Government in the year 1866, show that the entire trade of the West India Islands amounted, in 1865, to the sum of $420,580,919.

Of this sum the trade of Cuba alone amounted to $296,000,000, divided as follows:
Trade between Cuba and United States $50,690,608
Trade between Cuba and Europe 245,309,372

The commercial relations of the United States with Cuba are so extensive that a sufficient amount of business may be expected from this source alone to yield a large return upon the capital invested.

Havana, as the financial centre of the West Indies, would add largely to the business in its connection as such centre with the other Islands. But in addition to the business with the United States, the relations of all the West India Islands, as colonies of various nations of Europe, would, both politically and commercially, require of necessity a large number of messages to be sent over this line for transmission to and from Europe.

Without offering any detailed estimate of the business, the suggestions already made, with reference to the statistical tables of the trade between the West Indies and Europe, and the West Indies and the United States, point to a very large profit, which is placed beyond the risk of competition for a long term of years by the exclusive privileges granted to the Company.

In these suggestions the extension of telegraphic communication over this line to South America, the Isthmus of Panama and Central America have not been considered; that this communication can be made, and will add largely to the business, cannot be doubted.

Responsible parties have offered to contract for cables of the most approved kind, to be laid and guaranteed for a reasonable time, and not to be paid for until in successful operation.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at their Banking Room on the second Tuesday in January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
B. SEMAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY. Dec. 3, 1866.
Schedules of (30) Thirty or more Seven and three-tenths Coupons, payable Dec. 15th, inst., will now be received for examination.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN T. HALL, Cashier.

INSULATED LINES TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the bonds of this Company that the coupons due on Dec. 12, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, in this City, Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway.
HIRAM G. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said company, dated May 8, 1857, and conveying to THOMAS E. WALKER and CURTIS RAYMOND, as trustees, the division of said company's railroad, known as the second division, extending westwardly from Iowa City, and all the rolling stock and other property appurtenant thereto, together with all the interest of said company in the lands granted by the United States to the State of Iowa, and by said State to said company in aid of the construction of said railroad, by the several acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Iowa, set forth or referred to in said mortgage. Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York within 2 years from the ninth day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned, present trustees of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys being proceeds thereof have been paid to the undersigned as such trustees for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.
THOMAS E. WALKER, F. HAVEN, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM the undersigned, as trustee, dated July 1, 1855, and conveying the eastern division of said Company's railroad, extending from the eastern line of the State of Iowa, at Davenport, to Iowa City and Muscatine, with the rolling-stock and property appurtenant thereto, notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned, as such trustee, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein, and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.
DEC. 4, 1866. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, secured by the mortgage executed by said company to Edward W. Dunham, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Oskaloosa Division, extending west from the City of Muscatine, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto.—Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the ninth day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned as such Trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.
December 4, 1866. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

PARTIES HAVING BILLS TO BE COLLECTED should leave them with DAVID A. RITTER, Collection Agency, No. 5 Beekman-st. Good references.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, for the reception of reports and the election of Directors, will be held on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 12, at 3½ o'clock, in the Rooms No. 30 Bible-house.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—EAST 14TH-ST.—A meeting of the congregation with reference to the vacant Rectorship will be held in the Sunday-school room THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.
F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.
$17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH, which may be used in payment of premiums or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.

Attention is called to the

INSTALMENT FEATURE,

Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART. } Secretaries.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.
A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 2d day of January next.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock on the 15th December instant.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE BUTLER COAL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend from the profits of the Company of Four per Cent., clear of taxes, payable on the 24th inst. to Stockholders of that date.
Stockholders residing in New-York will be paid the dividend at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on and after the 24th inst.
SAMUEL DUTTON, Treasurer.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1866.

OFFICE COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1866.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 15th inst. Transfer-books closed from the 10th to the 15th inst. inclusive.
A. F. BAUM, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

For the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Predisposition to Consumption, &c., &c.*

TESTIMONY OF MR. PETER SHAW.
WEST WINFIELD, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1860.
Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & SON, Boston:
Gentlemen: During the Winter of 1858 I was very much out of health, afflicted with a severe cough, pain in the side and lungs, and a general depression of health to such an extent as greatly to alarm myself and friends as to the result. During this time I tried several highly-recommended remedies, with little or no good result, and had concluded to try the effect of a Southern climate upon my health; but, before carrying this resolution into effect, I was induced by the urgent solicitation of your agent, Mr. Huntley, to give DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY a trial. I did so, and to my great joy found immediate and permanent relief by the use of only one bottle, and I am now in as good health as ever. I believe your balsam one of the best remedies for coughs, colds and all lung diseases, now in use, and conscientiously recommend it as such.
Yours truly, PETER SHAW.
Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SCROFULA

in all its manifold forms.
J. W. HORNER, Esq., of Parkersburgh, West Virginia, writes to Dr. ANDERS, July 3, 1866, as follows:
"I had 37 Running Ulcers when I commenced taking your Iodine Water, and am now entirely cured of Scrofula."
DR. ANDERS' IODINE WATER
is a pure solution of Iodine, *without a solvent—the most powerful Vitalizing Agent and Restorative known.* Circulars free.
J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 151 Greenwich st.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. KING, OFFICE NO. 186 NINTH-ST., five doors west of Broadway, cures in from three to forty-eight hours. Separate rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Consultation from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MRS. JEROME, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, is now located at No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at Mme. Ross' office. Her success in Philadelphia has been astonishing. Call and see.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR. GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

FURS.

FINE MINK, SABLE, SQUIRREL, AND other varieties of furs, at reduced prices, at PHILLIPS', No. 236 Bleecker-st. Repairing and altering faithfully executed.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA.
The following property will be sold at a PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866.
Property at FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA, as follows:
About 70,000 pounds unserviceable guns, shot and shell.
34 unserviceable gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
340 barrels damaged powder.
Laying at the railroad depot in ATLANTA, Ga.:
104,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
At the FINDLAY IRON WORKS AT MACON, Ga.:
A fine steam-press hammer, acting direct from cylinder; weight of drop 2,000 pounds.
At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS the following:
112,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
12,000 pounds cast-iron castings, some of them valuable.
330,000 pounds cast-iron scrap, (shot and shell, &c.)
6,000 pounds iron copper scrap.
190 field gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
145 ammunition chests, (black walnut and copper.)
60 sets artillery harness for two horses.
And a quantity of other property, consisting of, principally, saddles, horses, equipments, infantry accoutrements, (leather,) musket appendages, harness, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks and blacksmith bellows.
The sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue until all the property is sold.
TERMS: Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.
Persons desiring to purchase the property, either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Capt. of Ordnance, Comdg. Augusta Arsenal.

GRAPE VINES AT AUCTION.
PARSONS & CO., AT FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK, WILL HOLD THEIR SECOND ANNUAL TRADE SALE on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 11 A. M.
There will then be offered 200,000 vines of fine quality, including 50,000 Delawares, 2 years old.
In order to invite the attendance of dealers, and their confidence in the absolute character of the sale, the vines will be started at half the catalogue price per hundred, and the sale will be absolutely above that point.
The plants are all grown from single eyes of well-ripened wood. They will be the best of their respective classes, and will include
DELAWARE, IONA, CONCORD, ISRAELLA, HARTFORD PROLIFIC, IVES' SEEDLING, ADIRONDAC, NORTON'S VIRGINIA, DIANA, REBECCA, ALLEN'S HYBRID, and other varieties.
Circulars giving particulars will be sent to all applicants. By packing in double boxes at small comparative expense, the vines can be sent to any distance safely with the thermometer at zero.
There will also be offered some thousands of REMONTANT ROSES, of strong growth and on their own roots.
Ferry from James-slip and 34th-st. at 9 A. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers, at the "Leeds' Art Galleries," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF THE HIGHEST CLASS EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PICTURES.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on the evenings of TUESDAY, 18th, and WEDNESDAY, 19th December, at 7½ o'clock, at the above galleries, by order of M. Knoedler, (Goupil & Co., of Paris,) a large and valuable collection of OIL-PAINTINGS, most of which have just arrived from Europe. Among other celebrated artists are the following:
Meissonier,
Plassan, Merle, Chavet, Fichel,
Castan, Aufray, Coomans, Dargelas,
Fauvelet, Beranger, Barron, De Jonghe.
DUSSELDORF SCHOOL.
Achenbach, Carl Hubner, Littschaner,
Schlessinger, Buetler, Webb,
Prof. Gude, W. Meyer, Lot and others.
AMERICAN SCHOOL.
James M. Hart, Casilear, Coleman,
Bellowes, W. H. Beard, Hennesy,
W. T. Richards, Geo. Janess, Irving,
and others of equal celebrity. They will be on exhibition free, as above on and after TUESDAY, 11th inst., until the evenings of sale, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and until 10 P. M. two evenings previous to sale.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.
DEPOT OF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 10, 1866.
Will be sold, at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Fardy's Wharf, south side of Basin,) on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 12 M., the splendid side-wheel steamer, CITY OF ALBANY, rebuilt in 1864, of — tons; length, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; cylinder 40 inches, and 12 feet stroke.
Also, the steamtug ISLANDER, of — tons; length, 58 feet; breadth of beam, 14 feet; depth of hold 7 feet, and 17-inch cylinder. Both vessels of light draft, hulls sound and strong, and engines and boilers in good condition.
A small quantity of Quartermaster's property, consisting of 11 anchors and 22,095 pounds chain-cable, will be disposed of at the same time and place to the highest bidder.
Terms cash, in Government funds on day of sale. Inquiries respecting the sale may be addressed to the undersigned, or to the auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS, CONSISTING OF MARBLE AND BRONZE CLOCKS, BRONZE FIGURES AND GROUPS, VASES, BISQUET AND PARIAN WARE, VERY RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.
To be sold by auction by THEALL BROS. THIS DAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 12, 13 and 14, at 11 o'clock each day, At their Salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.
GOODS NOW READY FOR EXHIBITION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PLOT ON EAST 14TH-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
EAST 14TH-ST.—The valuable plot of ground on the north side of 14th-st., 100 feet west of 3d-av., adjoining the Academy of Music; size, 116 feet by 122 feet 6 inches, and known as the University College property.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 12, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
2,898 boxes Smyrna figs, various kinds, superfine.
2,500 packages Malaga Raisins, wholes, halves and quarters, bunch and layers, slightly stained.
50 bales Grenoble walnuts.
45 bags Bordeaux walnuts.
50 bags walnuts.
50 frails dates.
50 barrels currants.
25 boxes shelled almonds.
7 kegs shelled almonds.
193 boxes prunes.
1 case citron.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Piano-fortes, French plate mirrors, rich velvet, Brussels and other carpets, parlor suites, bookcases, wardrobes, elegant china and glassware, beds, mattresses, blankets, &c. &c. Also, a large quantity of Chinese goods, fancy work-boxes, &c., suitable for the holidays.
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 12, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, near 4th-st., a very large amount of good new and second-hand furniture, from a family declining housekeeping, embracing every article in the line—40 or 50 good carpets, together with any quantity of other parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture; also fancy goods in variety.
Also, 1,500 cigars.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock, at their Galleries, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway,
ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,
Many of which are attributed to celebrated artists.
ALSO,
A fine collection of WATER COLORS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., all to be sold without reserve, now on exhibition.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the (salesroom of the) Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,667 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,614 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1866.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR Salesrooms, 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 12, at 4 O'CLOCK: BOOKS, PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, FANCY ARTICLES and STATIONERY, comprising valuable standard and miscellaneous Literature, including ILLUSTRATED BOOKS. Also, a large number of Photograph Albums, OPERA GLASSES, PAINTINGS ON GLASS, DOMINOES, PASSE-PARTOUT FRAMES, colored Engravings, Envelopes, &c. Catalogues are ready.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 12, at 7 o'clock, in the large Music Hall, No. 287 Fulton-st., under Park Theatre, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn: Rich Marble and Fancy Goods—Statuary, Carrara Marble and Alabaster Figures, Groups, Vases, Tazzas, Bronzes, Clocks, rich Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, valuable property southeast cor. 9th-av. and 52d-st.; also, house and lot No. 113 West 46th-st.; lots on 107th-st., west of 9th-av., and on 9th-av., from 101st to 102d sts., west side. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—BY ORDER OF Chief of Ordnance, I will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., in front of store No. 112 Pearl-st., by J. H. Draper & Co., auctioneers, two yoke oxen.
T. T. S. LAIDLEY, Brevet Col. Com.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
FOR SALE—A very valuable patent for the manufacture of Dusters and Brushes from leather, to supersede the use of feathers, at great reduction of cost. Address Box No. 1,616 New-York Post-office.

GLASS LETTERS FOR WINDOWS and signs; surpass ordinary gilding for beauty and economy; glass door-plates, silver-plated numbers, show-cards, frames, &c.; expressed anywhere; samples returnable from agents; painters order. Send for circular. No. 107 Fulton-st., Glass Letter Company.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR a party to invest $5,000 in an enterprise which will insure a very large income. Every opportunity afforded for a thorough investigation. For particulars call at No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 14, third floor, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

RECTIFYING HOUSE AND ALCOHOL DISTILLERY FOR SALE—A large establishment complete and in working order. Apply at No. 136 Front-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE JEROME SKIRT

AT GAYNOR'S,

The latest and acknowledged to be the most elegant Introduced this season; we have them in all colors with the

HORSE-SHOE

on each.

We are now making, under the supervision of our

HEAD ARTIST,

A very beautiful blue silk with horse-shoe of white silk velvet; it is ordered by and made expressly for one of our most distinguished customers, and will be shown in our

SHOW WINDOW,

On TUESDAY, the 11th inst.; we will also open on the same date fourteen cases of French corsets just received per

VILLE DE PARIS.

He will sell the trade on

LIBERAL TERMS.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 765 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY,
AND
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 9th-st.,
Offer for the remainder of the season their large and elegant stock of
CLOAKS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Consisting of
VELVET CLOAKS,
CLOTH CLOAKS,
SILK CLOAKS,
OPERA CLOAKS,
CARRIAGE CLOAKS,
HOUSE AND BREAKFAST JACKETS, &c.
ALSO,
Great inducements presented in the Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Department, such as
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
INFANTS' WARDROBES, (complete.)
MISSES' AND BOYS' SUITS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, (latest styles,)
BREAKFAST ROBES, &c.
JUPE IMPERATRICE SKIRT.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No. 771 Broadway,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 9th-st.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.
A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.
MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway.

NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.; former price, 18c.
FINER GOODS, 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 25c. and 30c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 35c.
OTHER STORES CHARGE 44c.
ALSO, BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
10,000 AUCTION BLANKETS, nearly half price.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

BROCATELLES,
TAPESTRIES,
REPS,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, SHADES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & Co.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.
Between 11th and 12th sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

$10,000 worth fine French, German, Swiss, Bohemian and Austrian
FANCY GOODS,
WAX DOLLS,
GAMES,
TOYS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FRENCH PERFUMERY,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
NOW OPENING,
10 CASES FINE FRENCH EXTRACTS, POMADES, SOAPS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

CLEARING
AT POPULAR PRICES
OUR WHOLE STOCK.
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, PLAIN MERINOS, BLACK SILKS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDER WEAR, &c.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES.
1,000 DOZEN
FRENCH NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS
FROM AUCTION,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Also, a full assortment of Real Laces, Needlework Goods, &c., for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

KID GLOVES.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES.
The most popular Kid Glove in the City.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF COLORS FOR LADIES, GENTS AND CHILDREN.
N. B.—EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS.
In consequence of the immense decline in the prices of CLOTHS,
we are now prepared to offer the ladies
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS,
at prices far below those of any other house in New-York.
ALSO,
A SUPERB SELECTION OF FURS,
at less than manufacturers' prices, to close out the stock.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
No. 818 Broadway,
Between 12th and 20th sts.

CORSETS—AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
CORSETS HER SPECIALITY.
Mrs. GAYNOR has always the latest French improvements in corsets, imported regularly.
SKIRTS, SKIRTS.
All the newest French styles, small walking skirts, full dress, French brilliants, Balmorals, &c., &c.
N. B.—Mrs. Gaynor attends personally at the upper store, where orders are made with accuracy.
No. 824 Broadway, cor. of 12th-st., and No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 783 BROADWAY, Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
at greatly reduced prices. We have the largest and cheapest stock of Paris Corsets, from $1 25; also Misses' Corsets; all the new styles in Skirts. Skirts made to order at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

HOSIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS AND WHITE GOODS.—An old-established house, newly organized on a more extensive scale, will make liberal arrangements with two active salesmen, who can positively control a large trade of their own. None others need answer. Address Box No. 4,442 Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE
OF MOST DESIRABLE GOODS, some lots really less than half their value.
One case of ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 per dress.
One case of ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 75 per dress.
One case of SILK CHECKS and STRIPES FRENCH POPLIN, $5 per dress.
One case of SILK CHECKS, DOUBLE FOLD, FRENCH POPLIN, $5 per dress.
N. B.—One case of COLORADO CLOTH, $4 per dress, just half cost.
W. JACKSON, Importer.
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

H. O'FARRELL, NOS. 267 TO 271 8TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST 8TH-AV.—Carpets and furniture. The largest and best selected stock of the above goods in the City, for cash. Super power loom ingrains 9s. to 10s.; old price $1 80 to $1 90; oil-cloths, 1 to 6 yards wide; 10,000 pairs blankets. The above stock is 33 per cent. less than last month's prices, and will be sold regardless of cost.
All goods warranted.

FURS AND BONNETS—HALF PRICE THIS week. Children's furs, $5; worth $10. Ladies' furs at half price. Bonnets at $10, worth $20. Save this. L. BINNS' millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, collars, &c., at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation in a private family, or would do chamberwork and sewing; she is fully capable of taking either capacity; she is willing and obliging and neat and tidy in her habits; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL ABOUT 22 years of age, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; no objections to a large family; wants fair wages and expects to work for it; lived two years in last place, from whence she can get the best of reference. Call at No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman Protestant widow to do cooking or general housework for a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, where she could bring her little girl aged 7 years. Can be seen for two days at No. 391 East Houston-st., in the rear, between Willet and Sheriff sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN who understands both English and American cooking, a situation in a small private family; is a first-class baker, and would assist with the washing; can be well recommended. Address No. 17 City Hall-place, in the rear building.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing or ironing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 5, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman to do general housework; understands all kinds of housework; has a little girl of 10 years, who will do light work when not at school; satisfactory references given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 136 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN who understands cooking and housework in all its branches, a situation where she can keep her boy, five years old; wages not so much desired as a steady home; City or country. Inquire at No. 325 West 42d-st., for two days; good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman; thoroughly experienced in the care and management of young children; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; can give undoubted City reference from her present employer. Can be seen at No. 127 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth, or would attend one or two grown children; good reference can be had; is a Protestant. Can be seen at No. 169 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND RESPECTable woman, a situation as cook; she understands cooking and baking in all its branches; good City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 48 Vandam-st., near Varick, for two days, in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; has four years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 137 7th-av., between 19th and 20th-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take care of children; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 247 3d-av., corner of 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a first-class cook in a small private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; has first-class reference. Can be seen at Newspaper Depot, No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, and is also willing to wash and iron, in a small private family; can give the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 214 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—FAMILIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S washing by a first-class laundress; one who understands fluting; the most respectable reference given. Address D. D., or call at No. 187 East 22d-st., second-floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as good cook in a small private family; has no objection to assist in the washing; City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 281 Mulberry-st., corner Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 134 West 13th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PERson as nurse and seamstress; is perfectly competent to take care of a baby from its birth; can give the best reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 448 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person a situation as nurse; she perfectly understands the management of children, or to attend on a lady and sew; can have City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 177 7th av., near 22d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference. Any commands sent to No. 338 West 25th-st., will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 460 West 41st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELSH girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress, in some small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 149 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c., thoroughly; has excellent City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a small private family; is a Protestant. Can be seen until engaged at 122th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., fourth house from 5th-av., north side.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of plain cooking, baking, &c.; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 5.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT WIDOW, a situation in the City or country to cook, wash and iron, or do housework, if her little girl, 5 years old, is taken with her; she will go for low wages. Call at or address No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and the fine washing; good reference; no objection to City or country. Call for two days at No. 99 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; can take the entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen. Apply at No. 129 West 29th-st., in the rear, near 7th-av. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American woman, a situation in a small respectable family to do general housework. Address Mrs. H. HOLDEN, Union City Express Office, No. 37½ West 30th-st., corner Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and sewing, or to assist in washing; has good references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 104 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, who can take full charge of a baby; no objection to do light chamberwork. Call, for two days, at No. 92 East 4th-st. Good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call or address No. 56 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 30 Carmine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands the business thoroughly; soups, meats, game and pastry; willing to do the coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation in the City, as first-class cook; understands meats, poultry and pastry; does the coarse washing. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire for two days at No. 187 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant young woman as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 94 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 189 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL, WITH GOOD references, a place as nurse and plain sewer, or to do plain laundry work. Apply at residence, No. 75 East 40th-st., Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; WOULD do part of the washing; is fully competent; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 86 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 87 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and nurse; good City reference. Apply at No. 127 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG REspectable German girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call at No. 164 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY TO FIND SITUATIONS for her maid and laundress; both understand their business thoroughly. Call at No. 60 11th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as laundress; can give good reference from her last place. Call at No. 81 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Address No. 198 East 17th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook and assist with the washing; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 1 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG American girl, a situation as nurse and to sew, and to do light chamberwork, &c. To be seen until suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 429 West 32d-st.; good City reference from last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FINE WASHER and chambermaid by a young woman; also a good cook. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Has very best of references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation to do general housework for a small family; has the best of reference. Call at No. 874 6th-av., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands doing up ladies' fine muslins, and general fluting. Call at No. 482 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation to do general housework; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT chambermaid, who is also a good seamstress. Apply by letter to Box No. 1,222 General Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class cook in a private family. Call at No. 146 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; has the best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference. Call for two days at 98 9th-st., her last place.

WANTED—SOME FAMILIES' WASHING AND fluting, by the week, month or dozen. Call at No. 140 West 30th-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman to take care of children. Call at No. 344 West 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WET nurse a situation; best recommendations can be given. Apply at No. 261 Mulberry-st.

FREE OFFICE FOR LADIES.—AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st., may be obtained cooks, and girls for housework; also German and colored help.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN TEACHING school for two years, wishes a situation as copyist. Address S. J. C., Post-office Box No. 5,435.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as coachman and groom; can produce first-rate testimonials; would have no objection to make himself generally useful; City or country. Address C. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 18 YEARS OF age, a situation in some place where he can learn a business, and earn a moderate salary; is willing to do all he can to make himself serviceable to his employer; writes a fair hand, and is pretty good in figures. Address J. W. M., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, (German,) a situation as coachman to an illustrious gentleman; he understands the management of horses perfectly; is of good appearance; the wife is a good hairdresser, &c.; no objection to go in the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN an engagement about Jan. 1, as book-keeper or cashier in the ... goods commission business; can furnish unexceptionable reference from his present employers. Address T. W. R., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A single man who understands his business, and has the best of City references. Any commands left at No. 901 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., for W. S., will be attended to, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly competent young man, as assistant bookkeeper, entry clerk, or ...; willing to work; best of reference. Call or address ASSISTANT, No. 61 Chambers-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY man as a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and driving; also, the milking of cows, and would be a generally useful man; good references given. Address J. K., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation; he is a good groom and a safe driver; will make himself generally useful; will work for $25 a month; good City references; country preferred. Address S. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce first-class City references. Address N. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a very respectable single man; can procure the very best of City testimonials from his last employers. Can be seen at J. H. Brown's, No. 22 East 11th-st., or address J. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good and careful driver; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 1 5 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant coachman and gardener; can milk; understands the care of a gentleman's place; refers to present employer, who is going to Europe. Call or address JAMES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY MAN as coachman; would take care of a gentleman's place; understands driving in the City; is married; has no incumbrance; can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—WORK BY A YOUNG MAN; UNderstands the care and driving of horses; or as porter in grocery, hardware or dry goods store; will make himself generally useful; good City reference. Address M. P., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; best of reference. Address J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands his business; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH COACHMAN, who is a first-class driver and understands the care and management of horses, a situation in City or country. Apply at No. 205 6th-av., in the basement.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO cook, wash and iron for a small family; good references required. Apply on Wednesday, 12th inst., before 2 o'clock, at No. 218 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A WELL-ESTABLISHED BOOT and shoe house, two or three salesmen who can influence a near by trade. Liberal arrangements will be made with first-class parties. Address Box No. 3,953 Post-office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A FIRST-CLASS stationery warehouse; with a competent person a liberal arrangement will be made. Address Box No. 6,750 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; (SINgle man;) none need apply without the best of City recommendations. Apply at 9½ A. M., at No. 20 East 15th-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN AS A salesman in a shoe store. L. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ELECTROtyper; must be a good moulder. Apply to SMITH & McDOUGAL, No. 84 Beekman-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN ALL PARTS OF THE United States, to sell THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, a new work, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, the great Historian. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, and ready for subscribers. The author, the theme, and the elegant style in which it is issued, combine to render it one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. Exclusive territory may be secured by addressing
B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 186 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also, for girls lately landed.

DRY GOODS.—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS salesmen, who can influence a large trade in dry goods, can make a good arrangement with CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTON, 71 and 73 Worth-st.

FOREMAN WANTED—IN A LARD-OIL factory. Address, with name, references and salary expected, D. J., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,
Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee, sole manufacturer, No. 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. United States Revenue stamps constantly on hand. HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—P. H. DIAMOND HAS REMOVED to No. 765 Broadway, 2d door below corner of 9th-st., up stairs. Sewing Machines of all kinds to rent and for sale.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY......Dec. 15
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY......Dec. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY......Dec. 22
CITY OF DUBLIN..........WEDNESDAY......Dec. 26
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY......Dec. 29
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London.. 95 | Steerage to London.......34
First Cabin to Paris.... 105 | Steerage to Paris.......40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
DENMARK..........SATURDAY......Dec. 15
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY......Dec. 22
LOUISIANA..........SATURDAY......Dec. 29
ENGLAND..........SATURDAY......Jan. 5
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown...$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 2.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 16.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER SCOTIA ARE REQUESTED to be on board, at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, before 9 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 12th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO..........Dec. 5
HECLA..........Dec. 19
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 22.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 5.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA sails..........SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
CALEDONIA sails..........SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
COLUMBIA sails..........SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 15.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Dec. 22.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River,
PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.,
The elegant side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....THURSDAY, Dec. 13.
EAGLE.........GREENE....THURSDAY, Dec. 20.
COLUMBIA......BARTON....THURSDAY, Dec. 27.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Dec. 31 | MONDAY..........Jan. 28
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER,
will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. Holmes, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. [illegible]
[illegible] New-York and [illegible] Steamship Co.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
DEC. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Jan. 10, to follow, steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. C. F. W. BEHM.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama..	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong.	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
FREIGHT
received and THROUGH BILLS OF LADING signed per OCEAN QUEEN, Dec. 1, (slow,) and per HENRY CHAUNCEY, Dec. 11, (fast,) connecting closely, as above.
For freight, through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on MONDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. Regular United States Mail Line. The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. Bills of lading signed on the vessel.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 13.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 20.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of cargo per bark TWILIGHT, from Liverpool, will please call at the office of the undersigned without delay and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER,
Average Adjusters, No. 61 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company's boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Courtland and Dey sts. at 8:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A NOTE OF HAND, drawn by John B. Terry, dated Dec. 1, 1866, payable one month after date, to the order of Wm. J. Harlan, and indorsed by him, for the sum of $995 60, payable at the First National Bank of Williamsburgh; also, a check drawn by Wm. J. Harlan, dated Dec. 4, 1866, on the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, payable to the order of the First National Bank of Elizabeth, N. J., for $15. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the above, as payment has been stopped.

LOST—A "SEAMAN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS" BOOK, in name of Thomas Telfair, Trustee for [illegible] Brown. The finder will confer a favor on the owner by handing it in to the Bank, No. [illegible] Wall-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUATED on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Suwannee and other rivers, in Suwannee and Columbia Counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler, no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes; and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the general improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, within convenient distance of the City, one of the most elegant residences in the State; on high ground; views unsurpassed; healthfulness unquestioned; house first-class, with every convenience; adapted for Summer or Winter; the grounds are very fine, about fifty acres, with fruits of every description; shade-trees; old and grand outbuildings, large and first-class; grape-houses, green-houses, and every appurtenance of a first-class residence. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, THE VALUABLE property owned by the Long Island Insurance Company, Nos. 39 and 41 Fulton-st., northeast corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, having a front on Fulton-st. of 38 feet and 34 feet on Front-st., with two substantial four-story, basement and sub-cellar brick buildings; the property is well located, near the Fulton Ferry, and is suitable for manufacturing or other purposes. For price and terms, apply at the office of the Company, on the premises.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE—Only 1½ miles north of landing; a beautiful cottage and 4½ acres or more land if desired, commanding fine views; house contains water throughout, bath-rooms and water-closets; in superior order and suitable for a Winter or Summer residence; large stable and carriage-house, cow-stables, hennery; large ice-house; land laid out in lawn and garden; a small lake on the premises to gather ice from. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.:
Yonkers, 2½ acres..........$12,500
Hastings, 2¾ acres..........11,000
Flushing, 1½ acres..........13,000
Astoria..........19,000
Mount Kisco, 53 acres..........10,000
Staten Island..........from $2,000, to $30,000

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 125 ACRES FOR SALE—Situated at Union-place, (formerly Black Stump,) Long Island, two miles from Jamaica and three from Flushing; 92 acres of the land are in a good state of cultivation, the balance of wood and salt meadow; there are a good dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE, or of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., near Madison-square, and one of the most desirable situations in town. House thoroughly well-built for and only occupied by the owner, and is in order for immediate occupation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, situated between 5th and Madison avs., fitted with every improvement and with perpetual right to side lights; will be sold with or without the furniture, and possession given Feb. 1 if desired. Also other desirable houses, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

47TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Fine three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, frescoed and in complete order; furniture if desired. Also, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, superior order, near 5th-av. Possession; bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOTS ½ TO 1 ACRE EACH, ELIGIBLY located on the south side of Staten Island, near Eltingville railroad depot, at moderate prices; church and school in the immediate neighborhood; fine sea bathing in the vicinity. Apply to H. NICHOLS, builder, Eltingville, or to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, furnished throughout and ready for occupancy, a three-story, high basement and attic brick building, with gas and bath. Will be sold, furniture included, for $15,000, and immediate possession given. Apply to W. W. VAN ZANDT, No. 146 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—H. T. DEVOE, Yonkers and New-York Real Estate Broker has several desirable residences to sell at Yonkers and New-York. All persons wanting to sell, purchase, exchange or let, please call at his office, No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 120 ACRES choice land, in Yorktown, near Lake Mohegan, five miles from Peekskill; plenty fruit of all kinds; house, barn, &c., in good order.
For particulars apply to W. BOAKE, near the farm, or to GODLEY & CO., No. 228 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

S. W. BENEDICT, NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST., has for sale, to lease and exchange good business property, and first and second class dwelling-houses in this City and vicinity. Also money to loan on real estate. Real estate owners are solicited to place on his books any property they may wish to sell or lease.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT LARGE FOUR-story extension brick house on Brooklyn Heights; has all the modern improvements; will be disposed of with or without the furniture; possession at once or in the Spring. Terms accommodating. For cards, apply to
GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' worth of first-class hardware, suitable for any market, or an established profitable manufacturing business, for a farm or small place. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with extensive frontage on the Hudson River, at Fishkill; house and outbuildings first-class; 50 acres; location healthy and unexceptionable. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PINE-ST. STORE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The five-story store No. 96 Pine-st., 72 feet from South-st.; the store has a rear on Depeyster-st.; possession on the first of May next. Apply to R. SPEIR, No. 112 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY—SMALL furnished house, Brooklyn, newly finished and furnished; all modern improvements; first-class location; $7,000; terms easy; furniture, $1,800. Address C. M. B., Box No. 4,954 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN-BUILT THREE-story brick house No. 214 East 32d-st.; lot 19x99 feet; in best order; gas, water, &c. For terms, apply to JOHN BENTO & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 84 17TH-ST., South Brooklyn, to rent or for sale; is complete in every respect; has a billiard-room and table. For further particulars, call at the house or at No. 54 William-st., New-York.

A PART OF THE HOUSE, NO. 187 Bleecker-st., nine rooms nicely furnished, to let and furniture for sale; possession immediately.

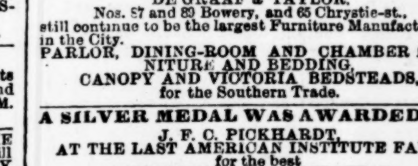
TO LEASE ON A GROUND RENT FOR twenty years, a large lot on Union-square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ROOMS WITH POWER—FROM 10,000 to 15,000 square feet in one or two rooms, two rooms of about 125 feet by 50 feet prepared with from 15 to 25 horse power for a clean, light business. The rooms must be clean, well lighted, from 10 to 13 feet high, and in a good neighborhood. Address Post-office Box 1,415

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—ON THE east bank of the Hudson River, between New-York and Hudson; with new buildings and from ten to forty acres; not over two miles from the river. Address, H. G. S., Station H., New-York, giving full particulars.

FURNITURE.



AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY,
No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

HOUSEKEEPERS OR PERSONS GOING to housekeeping can buy their carpets, furniture, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal, and pay by weekly or monthly payments, if preferred.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDENS & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture en suite.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MUSICAL.

HAINES BROTHERS'
NEW IRON-FRAME OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.
with entire wooden bridges—a construction peculiar to ourselves, producing a very superior tone, and of wonderful power.
For sale at their extensive
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
corner 21st-st. and 2d-av. All those wanting a really good piano at a moderate price are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway

STEINWAY & SONS
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights*,) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.
Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 23, 1865.
Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your *in every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.
Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.
LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE.
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.
Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you.* In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here. Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.
WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
WAREROOMS—135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

DECKER & CO.
NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

MUSICAL BOXES
of every variety,
PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES,
and costing from
$5 50 TO $2,000.
The largest assortment that can be found anywhere
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) N. Y.

PIANOS ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of the FIRST PRIZE
PELOUBET CABINET ORGANS and MELODEONS.
The largest variety of Reed instruments offered in the Union at their warerooms.
No. 841 BROADWAY, New-York.
Instruments to let.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY,
SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, NO. 820 BROADWAY.
Instruction in vocal and instrumental music $10 per term.

EMERSON'S PIANOS.
Great reduction in prices. Unsurpassed for tone, finish, good workmanship and durability. Warranted for five years. Pianos to rent.
C. A. MUNGER, No. 626 Broadway.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOUR (4) ELEGANT 7⅓ octave rosewood piano-fortes for sale, a positive bargain, for cash; best City makers; full warrantee for five years to each piano; finished in perfect elegance; must be seen and tried to be appreciated; have great power and rich tone; four round corners, carved legs, overstrung bass, full iron plate, and worthy the attention of those in search of a reliable piano at a bargain. Apply at BATTERSON'S storage establishment, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND SUPERIOR music (piano) taught by a well-educated German lady at moderate terms. Address A. M., German Teacher, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID PIANO, high cost, used short time, perfect order, all improvements, fully warranted; must be sold; owner leaving. Inquire No. 348 Bleecker-st.

A ROSEWOOD PIANO—IN GOOD ORDER, worth the attention of those wishing a cheap and good instrument. Price $130. To be seen at No. 121 East 59th-st.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th st., corner of 4th-av.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS TO let and sold on installments, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. L. P. CUMMINGS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT EN suite to gentlemen, without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—MRS. J. FOWLER, NO. 49 NORTH Moore-st., corner of Hudson, has good accommodation for two or three more gentlemen; an excellent table and comforts of a home; references exchanged.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE TO meet with a gentleman or party of gentlemen to go security for a furnished house, and take their board or furnished rooms for the rent, or would manage a house for a party of strictly first-class gentlemen. The advertiser is of the highest respectability. Triflers need not answer this. Address A. B. D., Box No. 6,743 Post-office.

FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, WITH small room off hall; also, back room, second-story, to let, with board, in a brown-stone house; location healthy and near Central Park; family small; terms moderate. Address M., Box No. 322 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED, PLEASANT and convenient room, with first-class board, may be had by a couple wishing to live in a quiet family. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms on second floor; also one large room on fourth floor for two gentlemen; excellent table. No. 166 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOMS—EN suite or single, on second floor, without board, or private table, can be had at No. 46 Union-square.

NO. 109 CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-STREET.—To let, two desirable front rooms on the third floor, with board; also, back parlor and extension.

75 EAST 27TH-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, well furnished, to let, with first-class board, at moderate prices; references exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 33 EAST 22D-ST., an apartment for two persons on first floor; ample closets and pantries; references exchanged.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 12.
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.
First engagement in America for several years of
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
who will make his reappearance on the New-York stage as
EDGAR OF RAVENSWOOD,
in Sir Walter Scott's dramatic romance, the
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.
This great dramatization is mainly attributable to the pen of Charles Dickens, Esq.
First appearance at this favorite Theatre of
Miss ROSE EYTINGE
in the character of
LUCY ASHTON,
THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.
The original and selected music by
W. H. MONTGOMERY, Esq.
New and unique scenery from the artistic pencils of Messrs. EDWARD HAYS AND DAVID STRONG.
Correct costumes of the period, prepared expressly for the piece by Mr. BULLOCK.
The novel theatrical contrivances and mechanical designs, by Mr. WILLIAM SAUNDERS.
Thus presenting this splendid dramatic romance
IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF ART.
The noteworthy occasion of the season, with the following grand cast in the
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD:
Mr. GEO. JORDAN, Mr. T. Hind, Mr. Wm. Barron, Miss Therese Wood, Mr. C. Vandenhoff, Mr. Stuart Robson, M. E. T. Sinclair, Mr. Stoddart, Mr. J. T. Ward, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. J. M. Ward, Mr. Daily, Mr. Burke, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. Saunders, Miss Caroline Carson, Miss Florence Lee.
Lords, Guests, Foresters, Conspirators, Bridesmaids, Ladies, Attendants, &c.
Act 1.—"I bide my time."—Legend of the Well.
THE TOWER OF WOLF'S CRAIG.
The Dark Shadow on the House.
Act 2.—THE FORESTER'S COTTAGE.
"When the last Lord of Ravenswood
To Ravenswood shall ride"—
HALL IN THE CASTLE OF RAVENSWOOD.
Act 3.—RAVENSWOOD.
Chapel and Ruined Cloister.
Sea Cliffs and Quicksands Beneath.
PROPHECY FULFILLED.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON continuation of
THE GRAND FAMILY MATINEE SERIES,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD,
with its great cast and picturesque scenery.
Fifty cents admission to all parts of the Theatre; Children 25 cents to the Matinee.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
ON THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock,
ROSSINI'S IMMORTAL COMIC OPERA,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
with a cast never before equaled, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
GIORGIO RONCONI.
The sale of Reserved Seats and Tickets will commence THIS MORNING, in Brooklyn, at the Box Office of the Academy, and in New-York at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 955 BROADWAY.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, 1866,
Fifth appearance of Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON, in his great role as
ROUGET DE L'ISLE and "KUH VON KUHDORF."

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
IS NOW OPEN
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY.
The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.
The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL will be opened to-morrow (THURSDAY) EVENING, at the new Assembly-rooms in Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts., and will continue through FRIDAY and SATURDAY. Many articles will be offered suitable for Holiday presents. There will be exhibited a collection of PAINTINGS and STATUARY never before offered to the public. There will be also a Promenade Concert, and Singing and Recitations by the children.

THE FAIR OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL for the education and maintenance of the orphans of our soldiers and sailors is now open at the Union General Rooms, corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Donations to the Fair may be sent to Mrs. Chas. P. Daly, Acting President, No. 84 Clinton-place, or to Mrs David Hoyt, Secretary, No. 168 Henry-st., N. Y.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Reading from Shakespeare, ("Julius Cæsar,") THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., by E. S. GOULD, Esq. Young men and the public generally invited. Admission free.

WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE— The "WASHINGTON TWINS," born alive, having two heads, four arms, and but one body and one pair of legs; also the head and right arm of PROBST, the murderer of the Deering Family; together with the magnificent collection of objects in Physiology, Anatomy, Pathology and Natural History. All of which are illustrated daily by lectures and microscopic views at NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WILL CLOSE SHORTLY:—THE SEVENTH Annual Exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society, at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av. Open from 9 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 128 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, with Primary Department, E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Handsome house and grounds between Central Park and Hudson River. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial instruction. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 61 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—$100 pays for board, washing, fuel and furnished room and tuition, in common and higher English, Latin and Greek, French, German, drawing, crayoning and oil-painting, per term of 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 31.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES— Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3. GEO. C. SMITH.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR GIRLS, No. 68 West 36th-st.; for boys, No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., address Miss L. M. COE, No. 68 West 36th-st. A few boarders taken.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY—ONE and a half miles south of West Point. The next term commences Jan. 7. For circulars address
G. H. CARSWELL, Highland Falls, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies, and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family, or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., ACCESSIBLE about every half hour up to 12 o'clock, midnight, and only forty-five minutes from the City. A family having a large house, with modern improvements, such as bath, water-closet, hot and cold water, &c., desire to make arrangements with a family for the Winter on moderate terms; house is beautifully situated, eight minutes' walk from depot; stable accommodations. Address MONTGOMERY, Elizabeth.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MODELS! MODELS!! MODELS!!!
Of every description made on short notice by CYRUS M. PIERSON, at No. 145 Perry-st., between Washington and West sts.

STEAMBOAT BOILERS.—FOR SALE VERY low two flue boilers, separately or together.
JOHN ROACH & SON,
Etna Works, New-York.

PATTERN AND MODEL MAKING, AT No. 145 Perry-st., between Washington and West sts. Every variety of machinery, patterns, models and mechanical drawing executed with neatness and dispatch.
C. M. PIERSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
EXTRA ATTRACTION.
THE PERFORMING ANIMALS IN THE ARENA EVERY MORNING AND EVENING.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

To which has just been added
A LIVING GIRAFFE, OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
the only one on this continent.

PERFORMANCES EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA.
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION-KING,
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES.
THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
EVENING AT 7½.
THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE IN THE ARENA.
Previous to which will be presented the amusing Fairy Spectacular Extravaganza of
KABRI; OR THE WOODEN SHOE-MAKER,
in the course of which
A GRAND WOODEN-SHOE DANCE
will be executed by Miss Shell and Corps de Ballet.
AFTERNOON AT 2,
The elegant comedy of
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME,
and the extravaganza of
KABRI; OR, THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY, AGED SIXTEEN YEARS, WEIGHS 526 POUNDS.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,
will be presented Goldsmith's great and favorite comedy entitled,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
with appropriate scenery, costumes, appointments, and THE STANDARD CAST OF THE THEATRE, including Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, GEO. HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, B. T. RINGGOLD, J. C. WILLIAMSON, GEO. BROWNE, LEONARD, GRAHAM, CASHIN, POPE, WARD, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. VERNON, Miss GREEN, &c.
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will appear on
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 13 and 14,
in his own original comic play, entitled
CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY, Dec. 15—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
After which, first time this season, the excellent farce of DEAF AS A POST.
During Mr. Wallack's engagement (which must necessarily be limited) he will appear in an entirely
NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER
in a new
COMIC DRAMA,
replete with novel and picturesque effects—now in active rehearsal, and which will shortly be produced, written by T. W. ROBERTSON and ARTEMUS WARD, Esqs., entitled
"OURS!"
Box-office open from 8 till 4 daily.
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8 o'clock.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Miss FANNY HERRING, Mr. G. L. FOX.
THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
THE PACHA'S PETS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Manager.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
upon which occasion
ALL THE VAST RESOURCES
of the New-York Circus will be brought into requisition to furnish an entertainment alike
DELIGHTFUL TO OLD AND YOUNG!
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
will be presented a brilliant selection of diversified
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
THE GREATEST LADY-RIDER IN THE WORLD,
whose
UNPARALLELED FEATS OF EQUITATION
are the wonder and admiration of the town.
EL NINO EDDIE,
THE CHILD WONDER,
and the entire force of
ACCOMPLISHED RIDERS, GYMNASTS, CLOWNS, ACROBATS, CONTORTIONISTS AND PANTOMIMISTS, included in the
IMMENSE CIRCUS TROUPE
attached to this establishment, acknowledged to be
THE LARGEST AND BEST
ever brought together in America, together with all the HIGHLY-TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES that form so prominent a feature among the attractions of this FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT.

THE FIFTH EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES
is now open at the
STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.
ADMISSION FREE.

GRAND CONCERT
OF THE FIVE POINTS MISSION CHILDREN, AT STEINWAY HALL, EAST 14TH-ST.,
THURSDAY EVENING,
DEC. 13, COMMENCING AT 7 O'CLOCK. LED BY MISS EMMA CASE, PIANIST. GRAFULLA'S 7TH REGIMENT BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE. TICKETS 50 CENTS; MAY BE HAD AT THE BOOK-ROOM, NO. 200 MULBERRY-ST.; BRADBURY'S SALESROOM, CORNER BROOME AND CROSBY STS., AND AT THE OFFICE OF STEINWAY HALL.

EDWIN BOOTH
AT A GRAND MATINEE,
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1 O'CLOCK,
as THE STRANGER and
PETRUCHIO.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway.
The public is respectfully informed that the popular Illusionist,
M. HARTZ,
will reopen at the above Hall on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
with Wonders and Miracles of an extraordinary character.
Mr. A. SEDGWICK will perform on the English concertina.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 10 till 4 o'clock.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
MULTUM IN PARVO very soon.

CLINTON HALL.
ASTOR-PLACE, BROADWAY.
VALENTINE VOUSDEN,
the great Polynational Mimic, from the Rotunda, Dublin, and Oxford-st., London, has the honor of announcing his first appearance in America, in his original entertainment,
THE UNITY OF NATIONS,
MONDAY, Dec. 17, 1866, and every evening at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 BROADWAY.
KELLY New Programme: & Carnival Dance, LEON'S
KELLY Persecuted Darkey, & Dundreary. LEON'S
KELLY African Polka, & Immense furore LEON'S
KELLY Country Relations, & created by LEON'S
KELLY Matrimony, & these popular LEON'S
KELLY Wake the Waka. & Minstrels. LEON'S

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW SHADOW PANTOMIME.
WAKE UP, ABRAHAM.
CONGRESSMAN'S DUEL, FINEST QUARTETTE, &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

"Save the boy; he's worth the saving, sireless, homeless, friendless now."
CHARITY QUARTETTE CONCERT,
in behalf of the
NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE,
NO. 128 FULTON-ST.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 17,
At 8 o'clock, at the MIDDLE CHURCH, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, near Broadway.
Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the book-stores, music-stores and the hotels.

LADIES' FAIR,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
21ST-ST. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH,
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
(De Garmo's Academy,)
Corner 5th-av. and 14th-st.,
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11 and 12,
Open from 2 o'clock P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

ANSCHUTZ'S MUSIC INSTITUTE,
STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
J. B. POZNANSKI'S QUARTETTE SOIREES.
SECOND SOIREE
THURSDAY, Dec. 13, 1866, at 8 o'clock,
MOZART AND BEETHOVEN.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Tickets One Dollar.

MATINEE. MATINEE.
AT WINTER GARDEN,
THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON AT 1.
EDWIN BOOTH.

MME. MONTANIA'S
SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

RESERVED SEATS
For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.
H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, DEC. 12,
THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, DEC. 12,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
At 1 o'clock. Doors open at 12½ o'clock.
EDWIN BOOTH
EDWIN BOOTH
in a Grand
DOUBLE ATTRACTION,
DOUBLE ATTRACTION,
as
THE STRANGER,
in Kotzebue's celebrated play of that title, and as
PETRUCHIO,
in Shakespeare's Comedy of
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO,
with powerful casts, including
Mme. METHUA-SCHELLER, Miss IDA VERNON, Mr BARTON HILL and
Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD.
THURSDAY EVENING—RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY EVENING—EDWIN BOOTH in THE APOSTATE.
Seats may be secured for MATINEE and EVENING, six days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
TO-NIGHT—THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
CARD.
In announcing the revival of the
BARBER OF SEVILLE,
the greatest of all comic operas, Mr. Stuart would respectfully invite attention to the effectiveness of the distribution, without question the most perfect that Rossini's chef d'œuvre has obtained for many years. The great interest naturally attaching to this occasion will be further strengthened by the first appearance in the delightful role of Rosina of the favorite prima donna, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, and Signor RONCONI'S first performance of his inimitable part of Figaro.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8.
(Eighth Subscription Night,)
will be produced Rossini's celebrated comic opera,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
(Il Barbiere di Seviglia,)
with an unequaled cast, including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
GIORGIO RONCONI,
FLEURY, MULLER, REICHARDT.
Miss KELLOGG will sing, during the music lesson scene, the celebrated VENZANO WALTZ.
CONDUCTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
FRIDAY, Dec. 14—IL TROVATORE.
SATURDAY—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.
In active preparation Herold's beautiful opera,
ZAMPA.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers..........Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1866,
will be presented for the first time in America, the great
PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE,
translated from the French, in five acts, by Mr. L. R. Beneux, entitled
CENDRILLON,
now enjoying an unprecedented run at the Theatre du Chatelet, and which will be produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
INTRICATE
AND
MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
by Messrs. J. Denham and Geo. Roundy.
New and appropriate music, by Henry Tissington.
Elegant properties by J. Lundy and E. Yeamans.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
under the direction of
SIGNOR N. GROSSI,
and the following
POWERFUL CAST:
Prince Charming..........Miss Eliza Newton
Cendrillon..........Mrs. W. Gomersal
Urania de la Houspignolle..........Mrs. M. Wilkins
Javotte..........Miss S. Cole
Madelon..........Miss Alicia Mandeville
Luciola, Fairy of the Glow-worms..........Miss S. A. Hinckley
Oculi..........Miss Annie Yeamans
President of Cupid's Court..........Mrs. H. Bland
Aurora..........Miss Rosa St. Clair
Queen of the Sun..........Mlle. Ada Devere
Queen of the Night..........Miss Annie Kreuger
King Hurlyburly XIX..........Mr. Mark Smith
Mons. de la Pinchonniere..........Mr. Lewis Baker
Jolicoco, Prime Minister..........Mr. W. Gomersal
Riquiqui..........Mr. F. Percy
Farhuias..........Mr. H. Bland
Maclon..........Mr. F. Chapman
Usher..........Mr. C. Newton
Marteau..........Mr. F. Williams
THE FIVE SENSES.
Misses Betty Pierce, Josie Smith, Lena Francis, Carrie Brown, Jennie Costello.
PRINCESSES OF THE ISLE OF FLOWERS,
Misses Louden, Dunn, Seguino and Stanley.
PRINCESSES OF THE BUTTERFLY ISLES,
Misses Mary Stacey, Susy Brown, Belle Bogart and Miss Charles.
PRINCESSES OF THE CRYSTAL GROTTOES,
Misses Nettie Burke, Josie Steele, Carrie Brown and Lena Francis.
PRINCESSES OF VOLCANIC ISLES,
Misses Fitch, Henning, Simon and Wrightman.
Officers of the Court, Hussars, Amazons, Diamontites, Lords, Ladies, Peasants, Fire-Demons, Glow-Worms, The Court of Cupid, &c., by the Corps de Ballet and a host of auxiliaries.
For synopsis of scenery and incidents, see bills of the day.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
In consequence of the immense preparations necessary for the production of this spectacle, the THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
The unequaled pantomime of
TOM-TOM—THE PIPER'S SON.
THE INVASION OF IRELAND.
And MRS. GREEN'S GROCERY STORE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Benefit of Mr. W. H. Whalley.

GRAND FAIR,
AND
FESTIVAL WITH PROMENADE CONCERT,
THIS EVENING and EVERY EVENING till Dec. 15,
in the spacious hall of
ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.
Entrances on 28th and 29th sts., between Lexington and 3d avs.
Music furnished by the celebrated orchestra of Theodore Thomas.
Dramatic performances every evening by several amateur companies.
Twenty tables attended by 150 ladies. Excellently furnished refreshment saloon. Brilliant coup d'œil. Unusually large and splendid array of articles precious, useful and ornamental, especially suitable for the holidays.
Variety of amusements especially for children between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M.
Doors open from 3 till 10½ P. M.
CHILDREN NOT ADMITTED AFTER 6 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, $1.
Proceeds to aid in paying for the nearly completed enlargement, heating by steam and decorating of the Church.
The Messrs. Steinway & Sons have kindly lent one of their celebrated grand pianos.

FIFTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance of the young soprano,
MISS LIBBIE SMITH.
Second appearance of the celebrated violinist,
MR. WENZEL KOPTA.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his
CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
GREAT SUCCESS OF MR. D. KENNEDY,
THE EMINENT SCOTTISH VOCALIST.
SECOND GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
AT STEINWAY HALL, ON
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. Kennedy's programme for the evening will be as follows:
"A Man's a Man for a' that," "John Grumblie," "My Nannie's Awa'," "Tak your Auld Cloak About Ye," "The Flowers of the Forest," "The Macgregor's Gathering," "The Last Rose of Summer," "The Bay of Biscay, O," "Johnny Cope," "The Land of the Leal," and "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace Bled."
Miss KENNEDY..........Pianist.
Tickets 50 cents. To be had at all the music-stores.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS,
East 14th-st., Union-square.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, 1866,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE OF
MR. J. A. DAWSON,
American pianist from the Brussels Conservatoire, assisted by
MR. JULIUS EICHBERG, (Violin,)
MR. DOCHEZ, (Baritone,) &c.
Tickets $1. For sale at the Hall, and Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

WINTER GARDEN. EXTRA.
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON AT 1.

A. A. FAVARGER'S READING OF VICTOR Hugo's *Les Travailleurs de la Mer*, is postponed until MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. The course of three lessons of French pronunciation is also postponed until WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. See "Instruction."

RESERVED SEATS FOR FIRST NIGHT of CINDERELLA, at New-York Theatre, and for all other theatres and places of amusement, at Central Ticket office, at Chickering & Son's piano-forte warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

DANCING

G. H. RIVERS'
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION— Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready, price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

LECTURES.

THE FOURTH IN COURSE OF FREE LECTURES of Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 76 Varick-st., will be delivered THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, by Rev. WM. STEPHENSON. Subject: *Martin Luther, the Man and his Mission.* Public invited.

WASHINGTON.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

why a woman should not vote that would not equally apply to prevent a man from voting. But another objection had been made last Summer, another question had been decided by the people, and he was for adhering to that. He would join the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. COWAN) in making female suffrage an issue in the next election, and, if he (Mr. COWAN) desired it, he was for universal suffrage and when the time came he would vote for it; but in voting against this amendment he only adhered to the voice of his State as expressed at the polls last Fall, confined as it was to another issue.

MR. WILSON FAVORS NEGRO SUFFRAGE ONLY.

Mr. WILSON said he should vote against this amendment. He was opposed to connecting the two questions together at all. These ladies in the Woman's Rights Convention, seemed to have had a great effect upon Mr. COWAN. If Mr. COWAN had read the speeches of these women during the past few years, he would have a better record when he leaves the Senate. Before he (WILSON) came to the Senate, he entertained the conviction that it would be better for the legislation of the country if the women of the land had the right of suffrage. If Mr. COWAN would offer women's suffrage as an independent measure, he would vote for it; but he was opposed to connecting the two together. He was in favor of negro suffrage because it was a necessity. We have won negro suffrage for the District of Columbia. I go further and say we have won it for all the States of the Union before the 4th of March, 1867; before this administration shall close I expect the negroes in all the States will be clothed with the right of suffrage. I have not a doubt that they will be in the ten rebel States.

AN INQUIRY.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked Mr. WILSON why, if this subject had been decided by the last elections, the consideration of this bill was discontinued during the last session, after a bill had passed the House.

MR. WILSON'S REPLY.

Mr. WILSON said the reason was that it was feared there was not strength enough in the Senate to pass it over the President's veto, and it was well known that the President would have vetoed it. Since then the voice of the people had been expressed, and was now unequivocal.

MR. JOHNSON OPPOSES FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. JOHNSON said there were many reasons why the right of suffrage had never been generally extended to women. It had not only never been asked for by women, but he believed it would be rejected. There was another reason why they should not be allowed to vote. If they participated in elections they must be a part of the militia. Mr. JOHNSON read a portion of a letter from JOHN ADAMS, in which the writer opposes female suffrage, and gives his reasons for his opposition. Those who favored the pending amendment, contended that woman should have the right of suffrage for her own protection. He, JOHNSON, always supposed that the duty of protection to ladies belonged to their husbands and their brothers. Ladies had never complained that they had not sufficient protection. Some such complaints had been made by a few, but they were such as were very properly denominated strong-minded women. Ladies were not anxious to participate in the election broils and political excitement.

Mr. COWAN asked if the presence of ladies at the polls would not tend to preserve order.

Mr. JOHNSON said it would not. The kind of men who created such disturbances were not to be deterred from it by the presence of ladies. Aside from all delicacy, what right had a woman to vote when the right was denied to a boy until he was 21 years of age, although he was put into the militia at 18.

MR. WADE AGAIN ADVOCATES THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. WADE resumed the floor in advocacy of the amendment. He spoke of the necessity of female suffrage to enable women to protect themselves by the enactment of just laws.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, alluding to a remark from Mr. JOHNSON that women voted in New-Jersey, said that in certain local elections they did at one time, but not at present. He would say further that the women of New-Jersey did not want to vote. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand women in America wanted no vote but what they now exercised through their influence upon men. Their mission was higher and holier. He could see no connection between the two cases of women and negroes.

ADJOURNMENT.

Pending the consideration of Mr. COWAN's amendment, on motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Speaker presented the credentials of ALEXANDER H. JONES, a representative from the Seventh Congressional District of North Carolina. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, on the Special Committee on the New-Orleans riots, in place of Mr. CAMPBELL, excused.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. DELANO, the Committee on Claims was empowered to send for persons and papers whenever it was necessary to do so in its investigations.

THE COMMITTEES CALLED.

The Speaker proceeded to call the Committees for reports.

FUTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in preparing for the organization of the House:

The first section provides that before the meeting of the next Congress, and of each subsequent Congress, the Clerk of the next preceding House of Representatives shall make a roll of the Representatives elected, and place thereon the names of all persons claiming seats as Representatives elect from States that were represented in the next preceding Congress, and of such persons only, and whose credentials show that they were regularly elected, in accordance with the laws of their States respectively or with the laws of the United States. The second section provides that in case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk, or of his absence or disability to discharge his duties, they shall devolve on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and in like case of his inability, shall devolve on the doorkeeper. The third section makes a violation of this law a felony, punishable by imprisonment not less than one year nor more than five years.

DISCUSSION OF THE BILL.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, explained and advocated the bill, and moved the previous question on its passage.

Mr. FINCK represented the importance of the bill, and suggested that it should be postponed and printed.

THE BILL PASSED.

The House seconded the previous question, and passed the bill by 123 to 31.

THE SOUTH AND THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the same Committee, reported a bill to prevent the reception and counting of illegal electoral votes in the election of President and Vice-President.

The preamble recites that the rebellion, which was waged by a portion of the United States against the proper authorities of the Government thereof in the most virulent and revolting form, but whose organized and allied forces had now been overcome, did, in its revolutionary progress, deprive the people of the several portions of the United States heretofore represented in Congress as the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas of all civil government, and so disturb their political relations with the Union as to deprive them of the right to appear in the Congress of the United States in the positions of Senators and Representatives; that they can be restored to their former political relations in the Union only by the consent of the law-making power of the United States; and that it would be improper for communities thus deprived of civil government, and whose political relations to the Government of the United States are disturbed, to participate in the election of President and Vice-President of the United States.

It therefore enacts that until the law-making power of the United States shall have declared the several portions of the United States, heretofore represented in Congress as the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, restored to their political relations to the Union, they shall not be entitled to representation in the electoral college for the choice of President and Vice-President of the United States; and that no electoral vote shall be received or counted from them except as each may hereafter be so declared restored to its political relations in the Union and entitled to representation in Congress.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL.

Mr. FINCK asked Mr. WILSON whether his bill was printed.

Mr. WILSON replied in the negative.

Mr. FINCK suggested that it was certainly a matter of great importance, and one that should not be pressed without discussion.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said he would proceed to explain the bill, and that if the House chose to postpone, he would have no objection. In the preparation of the bill and preamble, the Committee had been careful not to go beyond the precedent already established. In the preamble the Committee had adopted the declaration of the President of the United States, that the revolutionary progress made by the people of the South, in the cause of the rebellion, had deprived certain portions of the Union of all civil government. It had also followed the declarations made by Congress in the joint resolution providing for the admission of members from Tennessee, that the political relations of the Union formerly represented as States, could only be restored by the consent of the law-making power of the United States. On those two declarations in the preamble the Committee based its justification of the bill. In the preparation of the bill, the Committee had followed the precedent established by the Thirty-eighth Congress in the joint resolution excluding from the Electoral College the States then in rebellion. The only difference was, that the joint resolution was confined in its operations to the Presidential election of 1864, while this bill provided that it shall apply generally.

Mr. FINCK suggested that there was another difference. That at that time the country was in the midst of war, and that now we are in the midst of peace. [Expressions of dissent on the Republican side.]

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, continued—We were at that time in the midst of war, and we think the effect of that war on these communities exists to-day; holding as we do with the President, that that war against the Government of the United States deprived those people of all civil government, they should not be permitted to participate in the election of President and Vice-President of the United States until they shall have been reinvested with civil governments.

MR. HALE REQUESTS A POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. HALE said that, without expressing any opinion as to the merits of the bill, he thought the House should not force action upon it now, without its being printed, and without opportunity for its examination by members and for discussion. It was certainly as grave a question as had ever engaged the attention of even this Congress, whose time has been occupied with grave questions from its commencement. It did not strike him as applicable the precedent put by the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was not satisfied with the argument as it now stood. It did not necessarily follow that what was within the sphere of Congress at the time the rebellion was actually raging, was necessarily a precedent for action to-day. Whatever might be the theory as to the position of the late rebel States, it could not be denied that they were not now in a state of *bello flagrante*. He conceded to Congress the power to determine, to a certain extent, where, how and how far States should be restored to their representation here, and to their representation in the Electoral College. He also believed with equal sincerity that there was a limit to that power, and that it did not lie with Congress, under all circumstances and in all cases, in time of peace as well as of war, to say that certain States or communities shall not be represented in Congress. He therefore urged on the gentleman who had reported the bill not to force action on it this morning, but to allow it to be printed and made a special order at an early day. He would not say that he would then be found in opposition to it. He might be found supporting it. But to-day he was not prepared to record his vote on so important a measure.

THE BILL POSTPONED TILL THURSDAY.

Mr. WILSON assented to its postponement, and on his motion the bill was made a special order for Thursday next, and ordered printed.

TRIALS FOR TREASON.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the same Committee, reported a bill to repeal certain parts of the act of April 30, 1790, for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States. It repeals so much of the act as provides that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for treason or other capital offence, except the indictment therefor shall be found by a Grand Jury within three years next after the treason or capital offence shall be committed; and it provides that persons guilty of treason or other offences may at any time be indicted, tried and punished therefor.

DISCUSSION OF THE BILL.

Mr. LAWRENCE explained and advocated the provisions of the bill.

Mr. SHELLABARGER inquired whether the bill would allow the trial of persons whose trial was now barred by the Act of 1790.

Mr. LAWRENCE replied in the negative. Where the crime was already barred, no act could revive the right to prosecute.

Mr. SPALDING inquired whether the bill imposed any limitation whatever.

Mr. LAWRENCE said it did not.

Mr. SPALDING asked whether it would be better to simply extend the time for prosecution.

Mr. LAWRENCE thought not. There was no limitation for murder cases in Ohio—a State whose jurisprudence had been illustrated by his distinguished colleague.

Mr. CONKLIN asked whether the whole purpose of the bill would not be accomplished by repealing the statute of limitation, and whether it were worth while to attempt to do in this bill what was known to be unconstitutional, namely: to revive an offence which is in truth outlawed? If the offence was dead, any law that sought to revive it was an *ex post facto* law.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, said that if this bill did not pass, all the early treason of JEFFERSON DAVIS and those who coöperated with him, would be entirely exempt from punishment. He was willing to go to the verge of the Constitution for the purpose of reaching the early treason of those who inaugurated the rebellion.

MR. STEVENS ON THE PROPOSED BILL.

Mr. STEVENS—I have always looked upon bills that have evidently been prepared for the purpose of ascertaining how we can convict men whom we cannot convict under the laws under which the crime was committed, with great distrust. I do not believe that it becomes this Nation. I do not believe that it is safe for us to undertake to pass laws by which we can punish men, however guilty, who could not be punished under the laws under which the crime was committed. Can we now alter the Constitution so as to change the place of trial of traitors, and say that the *venue* may be changed and that they shall be tried by jurors summoned from another bailiwick. The Constitution and our laws provide very carefully that especially treason cases are to be tried in the place where the overt act is committed, in a district previously ascertained by law and by a jury from that bailiwick. Any law that proposes to change that in any of its features, looks to me so much like attempting a kind of judicial murder that I have been always afraid to touch it. I am aware that if the traitors of the South were to be tried under our existing Constitution not one of them would ever be convicted. I should never attempt to try them for treason. I should try them as belligerents, under the laws of nations and under the laws of war.

A MEMBER—That is what you would do if you were the Administration.

M. STEVENS—I am speaking of what I would do when I get into the Administration. [Laughter.] I know that any attempt to try them for treason would be a failure, although I would not discourage the attempt. I mention this to show that I am fully sensible that none of them, under our present Constitution and laws, can ever be convicted, and yet I would rather let every man of them run unpunished forever than make a law by which they could be punished. I think our Government would endanger its future existence and its character for justice before the world. I think that the British Government suffered more from the murder of Lord RUSSELL, although it was in execution of the sentence of a Court, than it would have suffered by the escape of forty traitors. I think this Government had better be careful how it tampers either with the crime or the remedy for it. It is better to forego a remedy for the crime, which the world will view partly as *felo de se*, and partly as a political offence, than to attempt now to pass laws lest malefactors should escape. This professes to be a bill to make indefinite the time for prosecution for one of those offences which of all others should be quieted by the lapse of time. Murder is a different thing. There are so many engaged, not only in treason, but in rebellion, that there must be some quieting law, and there ought to be, in my judgment, for it. It does not follow that every traitor escapes who is not prosecuted within three years from the time of the offence. The statute of limitation does not run in any case when it is impossible to enforce the remedy. It is only runs from the time when it is possible to enforce it. For instance, BENJAMIN is in Europe, so is SLIDELL. I do not suppose anybody would say that while BENJAMIN was absent beyond the seas the statue of limitation would run. It only runs from the time when he may be prosecuted and is not prosecuted. Whether that be so or not during the continuance of the war the crime continued. It was a continuing offence, and that offence continued up to the time when peace shall be proclaimed. It now has been proclaimed. I know that a gentleman up the avenue has put forth some pieces of paper which he thinks equal to the proclamations of JAMES or CHARLES, but they are of no importance, and the question of peace or war is yet to be decided by Congress. I say there is no peace. [Sensation.] This nation is still in a belligerent condition, and the conquered belligerents are in the power of the conquerors, to be dealt with as captives and not as criminals. I can, therefore, see no necessity for this bill, but if there were a necessity for it, I should certainly object to any alteration of the law as it now exists with reference to treason, which would enable the Government to convict where it is confessed it could not convict under the law as it stood when the crime was committed. I should be very glad to see condign punishment inflicted on many of these men, although not capital punishment. I read *Boccaccia* when I was a boy, and have never forgotten the principles which he laid down. I have never been for bloody punishment. I do not consider that there was sufficient atonement made by the execution of that magnificent leader of the rebellion, ricketty WIRZ, the Dutchman with the hump-back, who only obeyed the orders of his superior officers, and, who, if he were tried in ordinary times, and according to law, would never have been convicted, because his Government was answerable for him. The idea that the starvation of fifty or sixty thousand men is to be atoned for by the execution of one of the keepers of the prison, instead of being visited on his Government, is absurd.

THE BILL GOES OVER.

Here the Speaker interrupted, announcing that the morning hour had expired, and that the bill should go over till to-morrow.

THE SALE OF GOLD BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. INGERSOLL asked leave to introduce a bill to regulate the sale of coin and bullion by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, called for its reading.

The bill was read. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever the amount of gold or silver in the Treasury exceeds fifty millions, and when the interests of the Government require its sale, to give public notice, for at least thirty days, of his desire to effect such sale, of the amount to be sold, and at what period, and shall receive sealed proposals for the purchase of any part thereof at the Treasury in Washington, and shall award the sale to the highest bidder or bidders, [illegible] Secretary may reject all the bids, and also provided the amount in the Treasury shall not be reduced over fifty millions, and also provided that bidders shall deposit two per cent. of the amount bid for.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said that the tendency of such a bill would be to put the whole thing in the control of the gold gamblers in Wall-street.

Mr. INGERSOLL said that on the contrary it would take the matter out of the hands of the gold gamblers and would stop gambling in gold. It would put it out of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to wield a golden sceptre more powerful than any monarch in the world—a sceptre made of ninety-five millions of gold so that he could depress and raise the market at his pleasure.

Mr. BRANDEGEE objected to debate.

THE ADMISSION OF THE BILL OBJECTED TO.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, objected to the reception of the bill.

The Speaker stated that it required unanimous consent to introduce the bill, and as objection had been made the bill was not before the House.

THE CASE OF G. E. PICKETT.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, transmitting reports from the Secretary of War and Attorney-General, in reference to the case of G. E. PICKETT, late Major-General in the rebel army, in replying to the House resolution of the 3d instant, and adding that the resolution of last session, on the same subject, was not dated the 23d of June, as set forth, but 23d July, only five days before the termination of the session.

It was laid on the table and ordered printed.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Also a communication from the Secretary transmitting the report of the Register of the Treasury, showing the receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1865. The same disposition was made of it as of the preceding matter.

ORPHAN HOME.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on District of Columbia, reported back the bill to amend the act incorporating the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home. It was read three times and passed.

THE STEAMER SCOTLAND.

Mr. DARLING presented a petition of the Marine Underwriters of the City of New-York, for an appropriation to remove the wreck of the steamer *Scotland* at Sandy Hook. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TAXES OF CERTAIN PERSONS.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition of Rev. Dr. COREY and others, asking a modification of taxes paid by clergymen, teachers and certain others. Also a petition of manufacturers of and workers in ivory, horn, bone, &c., asking a change in the tariff. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE.

The bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, Dec. 5, for the regulation of appointments and removals from office, was then taken up as the special order.

An extended and miscellaneous discussion took place on the bill, which was considered as if in Committee of the Whole, and various amendments were proposed, discussed and acted upon.

The House finally amended the first section so as to read as follows:

That no officer of the United States appointed on the nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be removable except by impeachment and conviction, or by the President with the consent of the Senate.

Provided, However, that in case of disability or misconduct in office, occurring during the recess of the Senate, where the interests of the public service may make it necessary to displace the incumbent until the advice and consent of that body can be duly had and obtained thereon, it shall be lawful for the President, on the recommendation of the head of the Department under whose jurisdiction such officer may be, to suspend the disabled or defaulting officer, and to commission another person to perform the duties of the place until the Senate shall act thereon; and it shall be the duty of the President, within twenty days after the next assemblage of that body, to report to it the fact of such suspension, along with the reasons therefor, and the name of the person so temporarily commissioned by him, or of such other person as he may think proper to nominate for the place; and in case of the refusal of the Senate to concur in the removal, either by a direct vote thereon or by readvising and consenting to the appointment of the person so nominated, the officer who has been thus suspended shall thereupon resume the exercise of his official functions as though the same had not been interrupted. But in no case shall the person so restored be entitled to any salary or compensation for the interval of time during which his functions may have been suspended as aforesaid.

But the salary and emoluments of such office during such suspension belong to the person so temporarily commissioned and performing the duties of such office;

Provided, That the President, in case he shall become satisfied that such suspension was made on insufficient grounds, shall be authorized at any time before reporting any such suspension to the Senate as above provided, to revoke such suspension, and reinstate such officer in the duties of his office:

Provided further, That this section shall not apply to the heads of the several Executive Departments.

MR. STEVENS' PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

Mr. STEVENS offered the following as an amendment:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who has been or shall hereafter be nominated to the Senate for office, and who shall fail to receive the advice and consent of the Senate thereto, shall be incapable of holding any executive office under the United States for the term of one year after such rejection, unless two-thirds of the Senate shall relieve him of such disability. The predecessor of any nominee rejected by the Senate shall still continue to hold his said office.

Mr. STEVENS spoke in support of his amendment. He said that during the last six months a class of the meanest men whom God ever overlooked in making men, had been appointed to office, and were now awaiting rejection or confirmation by the Senate. He had no doubt that a great many of them would be rejected, but if the President were allowed to appoint them to any other office he would reward them all. The President undertook taking care of just such men. They were his natural wards. He (STEVENS) would punish them for their meanness in crawling through such slime. The very fact of their acceptance of office was evidence that they were too mean to hold it, and too dishonest to be trusted with it, and that for at least one year they should hold no office.

MR. HALE OPPOSES MR. STEVENS' AMENDMENT.

Mr. HALE opposed the amendment; the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania had been complimented by several of his associates in having suddenly become a Conservative, and he (HALE) was delegated to witness and welcome his accession to these ranks, but he regretted to see that with the zeal common to a neophyte, he now went far beyond those who had been heretofore considered as in some manner sustaining the President. He (STEVENS) proposed to put into the hands of the President such power as had never been intrusted to any man. Under the gentleman's amendment the President might send his (STEVENS') name to the Senate for an office, and on the Senate refusing to confirm him, he would be incapable of holding any other office for a year.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that he would run the risk of being punished in that way.

Mr. HALE went on to remark, in a vein of raillery, that they all knew STEVENS was competent for any position on the face of the earth, but yet the Senate might not deem him exactly the person to be the colonel of a regiment, a captain of a ship, or the commander-in-chief of the army, and might refuse to confirm his appointment to any such positions if the President should nominate him; and the result would be that the country would be deprived of his valuable services in the House. [Laughter.] In like manner, if the President should desire to get rid of Gen. GRANT or Gen. SHERMAN, he had only to nominate him for Chief Justice, and in being rejected by the Senate, the General would be rendered incapable of holding his military position.

Mr. STEVENS insisted on his amendment, and called for the yeas and nays.

THE AMENDMENT REJECTED.

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted yeas 18; nays 132.

So the amendment was rejected, and the further consideration of the bill went over till to-morrow.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1867. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Thursday next.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a joint resolution granting additional compensation to certain civil employes in the Executive Department in Washington. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

The House at 3:40 adjourned.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

Many of the Indictments Withdrawn—Discussion of the Question of Jurisdiction.

SWEETSBURGH, C. E., Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Mr. RAMSAY yesterday afternoon went to Stanbridge Station, by appointment, to meet the Governor-General, Lord MONCK, on his way to New-York *en route* for England, and received from him instructions as to the treatment of the Fenian cases, which had been agreed upon by the Executive Council before His Excellency's departure. The decision arrived at by the Executive was also telegraphed by Gen. AVERILL to the counsel for the prisoners.

The Court met at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. RAMSAY said he had been instructed, as the representative of the Attorney-General, to enter a *nolle prosequi* with regard to twenty-one of the indictments, which related to events that happened before the 8th of June, the date of the principal statute.

The effect of the step thus intimated by RAMSAY, is, that the whole of the indictments, fourteen in number, against the prisoners charged as alien citizens, namely, Crawford, Rodgers, Reardon, Howard, McGregor, Morrill and Smith are withdrawn, as also one of the indictments against each of the seven prisoners charged as British subjects. These twenty-one indictments charged certain offences as having been committed on the 7th June. There remain fourteen indictments, two against each prisoner, charging offences as committed on the 9th of July, by the prisoners McDonald, Madden, Crawley, Owens, Carroll, Gilligan and Holmes.

Mr. DEVLIN said he had to ask the Court that the prisoners, with reference to whom the Crown wished to enter a *nolle prosequi*, be discharged by a verdict.

Mr. RAMSAY—That cannot be done when a *nolle prosequi* is entered.

Mr. DEVLIN said he wished to argue that point. He moved on behalf of GEORGE CRAWFORD that a Jury be impanneled, and a verdict returned on the indictments against him. He went on to argue that, after these men had been arrested, and held in custody for six months, and the whole machinery of the law put in operation for their trial, after they had been at the expense of retaining counsel, who had spent much time and labor in preparing their defence, it was a monstrous farce to treat the cases in the way now proposed. He claimed for his clients that they be honorably discharged by a jury. He concluded by stating that the law under which these men were to have been tried had been sent to Washington, and commands had come from Washington that the course should be taken which was now intimated by the prosecution.

Mr. RAMSAY begged to protest against such remarks being made. No such commands had come to him (RAMSAY) from Washington. He presumed the Court would not expect him to answer Mr. DEVLIN's declamatory statement.

Judge JOHNSON said he had heard nothing from the learned counsel denying the right of the Crown to enter a *nolle prosequi*. He had never heard that right disputed, and must refuse Mr. DEVLIN's application.

Mr. DEVLIN then moved that prisoner GEORGE CAMPBELL be set at liberty.

Judge JOHNSON—Is there anything further against this prisoner?

Mr. RAMSAY—Yes.

Mr. DEVLIN protested against its being admitted by the Court that the simple "Yes" of a Crown prosecutor should be held sufficient to deprive a man of his liberty. He then went on to argue at some length that the charges against the prisoner having been abandoned he ought to be set free. He contended also that the prosecution, by the course they had now adopted, had admitted the legality of the proceedings thus far taken against these men.

Judge JOHNSON—Perhaps not. The Executive have a perfect right to declare the inexpediency of passing an *ex post facto* law; and if their decision to that effect goes in favor of the prisoner, I do not see why their counsel should object, if there are other matters standing against this prisoner on which he may be tried during the present session of this Court. I cannot order his discharge. The application accordingly was refused. DEVLIN then intimated that he would apply, on behalf of those prisoners, for a writ of *habeas corpus*. He also complained of the conduct of a subordinate jail official, who, he said, insisted on being present whenever he communicated with his clients and hearing all that passed.

The Judge said that the official would be visited with the severest censure if the facts were not misunderstood. An application to the Sheriff would, no doubt, secure to Mr. DEVLIN the freest and most unrestricted interviews with his clients.

The prisoner, MADDEN, having then been placed at the bar, DEVLIN proceeded in a speech upward of two hours in length, to address the Court in support of his plea. As to its jurisdiction he said the question was one which came to be argued before a Court now for the first time in the history of Canada. The crime imputed to the prisoner amounted to high treason, and he contended that there was no power vested in this Canadian tribunal to try and determine charges of high treason. He contended that the Court had not this power, because the Legislature of the province had not, and never had been invested with power or authority to legislate on the subject of high treason, and went on to refer to a variety of authorities to show what constituted the crime of treason; and that it could be committed not against Canada, but only against the sovereign imperial Power; and from this he inferred it was a crime over which the Provincial Legislature had no jurisdiction. The act under which it was proposed that these trials should take place, also provided that the offences charged might be tried by court-martial. On this he would only say that if our Government had fallen into the blunders of ordering these men to be tried by court-martial, when the Province was not under martial law, and they had been convicted and executed, those who tried the parties would have been liable to be brought before his Honor and be themselves put on their trial for murder. He went on to say that our legislators in passing the act of June, 1866, and the Amending Act of August, 1866, had arrogated to themselves the right of overturning the Imperial statutes which governed and controlled questions of high treason—a thing which no previous statesmen in Canada since the cession of the Province in 1763 had been bold enough to attempt.

He then quoted Blackstone and other authorities in support of the proposition that Colonial Legislatures could not lawfully originate any legislation which derogated from the sovereignty of the Mother Country, or pass any law repugnant to the criminal law of England. The whole provincial arrangement of a Governor-General, Legislative Council, and Assembly, by courtesy called a Provincial Parliament, he said was merely a political municipal corporation, which could only exercise power according to the will of the sovereign imperial authority.

Judge JOHNSON said the Provincial Parliament was so called in the Union Act. To say that it was a Parliament by courtesy was a wrong expression, which he hoped the counsel would not respect.

Mr. DEVLIN then quoted from the act of 1774, conferring what is called the Quebec Constitution, to show that the criminal law of England was thereby made the criminal law of Canada, and that the Provincial Legislature was precluded from passing laws repugnant thereto.

He next quoted the Union Act of 1840 for the same purpose, and chapter 9 of the Statutes of Canada, which declares that nothing contained in the criminal acts of the Province of Canada, shall affect or alter any imperial act relating to the crime of high treason. He argued that the Canadian Legislature had exceeded its functions in passing an act to declare that what the Imperial Parliament designated as high treason, should be in Canada reduced to a mere felony. The effect of this legislation was to set aside a recent Imperial act, which provided as the punishment of the offences charged against these prisoners seven years' transportation or three years' imprisonment, and left the Judge no option but to pronounce sentence of death on the prisoners if convicted. In conclusion, he repeated that there was no power in Canada to try persons for high treason.

Judge JOHNSON said one McLEAN was tried by the Court of King's Bench, at Quebec, some fifty years ago, and was executed.

Mr. DEVLIN said it must have been under an Imperial statute he was tried, and by a Court specially authorized to that effect.

Mr. RAMSAY replied, saying he did so act rather in deference to his learned friend than because he thought his arguments required any answer. He went on to say that the crime here charged was not high treason, but what merely under certain circumstances might be an overt act of treason, and then quoted the Imperial acts which gave the Provincial Legislature power to legislate in such matters. The argument now raised, that the Provincial Legislature and the Provincial Courts had no jurisdiction over such affairs, was one which had never been heard of before, and he hoped would never be heard of again.

Mr. DEVLIN having replied at some length, Judge JOHNSON proceeded to give judgment on the point raised. He said it being one on which the Court should be ready to give judgment at once, it was only necessary to examine the law bearing on the case; and all the law that could possibly bear on the power of a Canadian Court, or of the Canadian Legislature, was to be found in the Imperial enactment establishing that Legislature, and conferring upon it powers. The Judge then quoted from the Quebec Act and the Union Act, showing that while the criminal law of England was extended to Canada, this was done expressly subject to such alterations and amendments as the Provincial Legislature might make. As regarded chapter 9 of the statute, he said there was no rule more clear than that the act of one Parliament could not bind its successors. That act was merely declaratory of what existed at that time. He quoted, also, a number of authorities to show that under the British system no Court was entitled to sit in judgment on the right of Parliament to pass whatever acts it chose. All the Court had to do was to interpret and apply the acts passed by Parliament. The pleas must be dismissed.

The Court, at 2:15, adjourned till 9:30 to-morrow, when Mr. DEVLIN will argue the pleas he has filed relating to the *ex post facto* character of the legislation under which it is proposed the prisoners shall be tried.

A new set of jurors has been summoned for the Fenian trials, the time for which the first set of jurors was summoned having expired.

The prisoners as to whom a *nolle prosequi* was entered to the indictments previously found, may still be tried for riot and tumult, or robbery, if the Crown sees fit.

It is said that if Mr. DEVLIN fails in the pleas to be argued to-morrow, he will apply for delay to allow the prisoners time to prove their American citizenship.

A rumor is in circulation, but I cannot learn that there is any foundation for it, of a raid from Fairfield, Vt., about a day and a half's march from here. Another rumor, which is probably unfounded, is that the Government will enter a *nolle prosequi* to the fourteen indictments still pending, and that no trials whatever will take place.

The Reprieve of Fenian Prisoners—Death of an Aged Publisher—Personal.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

All the members of the Executive Council, with the exception of D'ARCY MCGEE, left for Ottawa this morning. They positively assert that the reprieve granted to the Fenians is not accompanied with any hope for their ultimate pardon so long as the Fenians menace Canada with another invasion.

ROBERT WEIRE, Senior, formerly proprietor of the Montreal *Herald*, died in Scotland recently, at the advanced age of 83 years.

Rev. CANON WHITE, on leaving for New-York, was presented with an address and a purse containing $450, from the congregation of the Christian Church Cathedral.

Military Appointment Declined—Navigation Still Open—The Sufferers from the Recent Fire.

QUEBEC, C. E., Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Major DEMONTENACK, lately appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, has declined the appointment.

A steamer arrived yesterday from below—a very unusual occurrence at this season of the year.

A fire broke out in the cellar of a store on Peter-street, but the flames were promptly suppressed by the new fire brigade.

At a meeting of the Fire Relief Committee the Mayor stated that a telegram had been received from Mr. WALKER, in London, saying that an article in the Montreal *Herald* is calculated to stop subscriptions in England. The Mayor replied that he would send statistics to show the statement to be incorrect.

The Condemned Fenians—Their Respite Not an Escape from the Death Penalty.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

There is no warrant for the impression that appears to prevail in the States, that the Fenians under sentence of death will not undergo the penalty of that sentence.

The whole question yet remains in abeyance, waiting the developments of the movements of the Fenian leaders now believed to be on foot.

TEXAS.

Disastrous Tornado—Six Lives Lost.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

A special to the *Times* gives an account of a disastrous tornado which visited northwestern Texas on the 4th inst., destroying a large amount of property, and doing great damage to the surrounding country. Six persons were killed and numbers injured.

Fire at Buttermilk Falls.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Passengers on the up-train to-night, report a large fire at Buttermilk Falls, a short distance below West Point, on the opposite side of the river. It was supposed to be a large mill situated there. No particulars.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Fight with Indians in Oregon—Numbers Killed on Each Side—Mining Stock Market—Liberal Dividends.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

A telegram from Portland, Oregon, of Dec. 10, says the Indians attacked a party of 68 whites early in September, near the head waters of the Big Bow River, killing 12 and wounding many others. Nine Indians are known to have been killed and a great number wounded.

MINING STOCK.—The mining stock market shows great strength. Hale & Norcross yesterday declared a regular dividend of $100 per foot, and carried a surplus of $290,000. The Yellow Jacket Company also had a balance on hand of $110,000 after paying a regular dividend. The Imperial Company have declared a dividend of $8 per share, and Crown Point Company have declared a regular dividend. The receipts from the Nevada mines have never been so large as at present.

WHEAT MARKET.—The wheat market is quiet at $1 90 per 100 pounds. Flour, Extra, $6 75; Oregon Extra, $6 per bbl.

GEORGIA.

Herschel V. Johnson Elected United States Senator—The Homestead Bill Passed by the House.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON was elected United States Senator at first ballot.

The House passed the Homestead Bill. Exemptions have been increased 100 per cent., and also applied to contracts, before passing the bill. A veto is expected from the Governor.

The Orchestrion.

Last evening a large party of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the establishment of Messrs. BROWNE & SPAULDING, No 568 Broadway, on the occasion of the exhibition of an orchestrion which has just been brought to this country. The name given to the instrument is derived from the fact that it imitates, with great exactness, all the different instruments of a full orchestral band. The one now on exhibition at Messrs. BROWNE & SPAULDING's, excels in its combinations and effects, any similar instrument before constructed. It is the work of German artists, and cost $9,000. Attached to the instrument are twelve cylinders, or barrels, which combine in their repertoire national airs, *pot-pourries* of popular operas, marches, waltzes, and almost every conceivable variety of instrumental melody. The mechanism is inclosed in a black walnut case fifteen feet high by nine feet wide, richly carved and ornamented.

Last evening the programme comprised the overtures to "William Tell," "Der Freischutz," "Nebuchadnezzar" and "Medea," with several national airs, waltzes and marches, ending with a *pot-pourri* in which "Pat Malloy," "L'Africaine," "Postillion Galiop," and other airs were given.

The instrument, although not possessing a great volume of sound, has a remarkably sweet and silvery tone. The imitations of the various instruments of a full orchestra, were so perfect that it was difficult to believe they were but imitations. Those who had been invited to witness the performance, were evidently both surprised and delighted, and several professional gentlemen present, expressed their approbation in the warmest terms.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RECOVERY OF ANOTHER BODY AT THE WALKER-STREET FIRE.—The workmen employed on the ruins of the building No. 100 Walker-street, which was burned last week, succeeded in discovering a second body yesterday afternoon. These remains are supposed to be those of Mr. JOHN J. BIRMINGHAM, one of the four men who have been missing since the fire. The body was removed to the Sixth Ward Station-house by Officer HYDE, where Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest this morning. Mr. CHARLES W. WHITE, a relative of the deceased, took charge of the remains, and will provide for their interment. Deceased was 45 years of age, a native of this City, and resided at West Farms.

A LECTURE THIS EVENING.—Rev. Prof. J. L. G. McKOWN will deliver a lecture this evening entitled, "Homes and the Homeless," at the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church, in Norfolk-street, near Grand. The proceeds of the affair are to be devoted to the aid of the Rivington-street Mission School, now very much in need of funds. Considering this object, with the ability of the speaker, a crowded house may be expected.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Lord Monck, Governor-General of Canada; Major-Gen. Lindsay, British Army; Col. Monck, British Army, and J. C. Wilkinson, Royal Navy, are at the Brevoort House. Gen. J. C. Farran, U. S. A., and family; Major Rufus King, U. S. A.; Capt. Samuel Huse, of Mexico; H. C. Jarrett, of Paris Exposition, and Marcus P. Norton, of Troy, are among the distinguished arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ELECTION OF CHIEF-ENGINEER OF THE BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The biennial election of Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Fire Department was held last evening at the houses of the different Companies. The polls were opened at 7 o'clock and closed at 9 o'clock, when messengers with the boxes containing the ballots repaired to Firemen's Hall, in Henry-street, where the votes were counted. The candidates were JOHN CUNNINGHAM, who has served two terms as Chief-Engineer, and is the present incumbent, and WILLIAM TAYLOR, an Assistant Engineer. The excitement yesterday was intense, as much interest being manifested by firemen as if the choice of a President of the United States depended upon the result. The engine-houses were thronged while the voting was going on, by both members and others. As soon as the polls were closed, large crowds gathered around Firemen's Hall, and much speculation was indulged in as to the majority, it being generally conceded that CUNNINGHAM had been reëlected. The following is the aggregate vote cast by the different Fire Companies, as far as the returns had been received up to 11 o'clock: CUNNINGHAM, 787; TAYLOR, 460. The returns not received may somewhat diminish CUNNINGHAM's majority, but cannot change the result. His majority is estimated at about 300.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF REPRESENTATIVES.—At a meeting of the Representatives of the Brooklyn Fire Department, W. D., held in Firemen's Hall, Henry-street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, JAMES DICKEY, of Engine No. 22; Vice-President, AARON J. MICHAELS, Engine No. 2; Secretary, SAMUEL BOWDEN, Hose No. 17; Treasurer, JOHN L. SPADER, Engine No. 21; Collector, JOHN HEFFERNAN, Engine No. 6.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 12.—Nos. 26, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 42, 43, 47, 48, 50, 53, 55, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 3, 15.

[Advertisement.]
IMPORTANT CIRCULAR TO AGENTS.
OFFICE OF THE GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, No. 616 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The unparalleled success of this enterprise renders it imperative that all tickets should be accounted for at once. Unless you are positive that all tickets now in your hands will be sold, you will greatly oblige us by immediately forwarding the surplus to this office.

In order to complete the sale of 200,000 (many lower numbers being in agents' hands,) we have been compelled to issue tickets bearing higher numbers. Should we sell more than 200,000, we shall increase the value of the presents in exact proportion to the number of tickets sold.

You will please bear in mind the importance of a correct registration of the tickets, and the absolute necessity of a full report of sales, to be sent with your last remittance.

Very truly yours,
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors.

[Advertisement.]
SUITABLE FEET-COVERING FOR WINTER.—CANTRELL's magnificent stock of elegant boots and shoes, manufactured expressly for the Winter season, is the great attraction at his establishment, No. 813 Broadway. Special attention is paid to the department for youths and children. Prices moderate.

[Advertisement.]
KNOX'S HATS AND FURS.—The place for gentlemen to select their Hats and ladies to procure their Furs is at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, or at his branch store, No. 533 Broadway. What he sells is of the best quality, and his prices are always reasonable.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Members of Congress and others who use KENT's East India Coffee, are noted for clear heads and correct views. The Coffee is sold by all grocers at 25 cents. Depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]
REMOVED TO No. 201 BROADWAY.—To obtain facilities sufficient to supply the increasing demand for the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, the office is removed to No. 201 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

[Advertisement.]
10,000 persons cured of Chronic Rheumatism by Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated Venetian Liniment. Sold by all the druggists.

[Advertisement.]
Do you want a Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine for yourself or friend? See Ellis, at Masonic Fair.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Dec. 15	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Europe	Dec. 15	New-York	Havre.
Denmark	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Dec. 15	New-York	Glasgow.
St. David	Dec. 15	Portland	Liverpool.
Wm. Penn	Dec. 18	New York	London.
Asia	Dec. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Arago	Dec. 22	New-York	Havre.

FOR AMERICA.

Moravian	Nov. 29	Liverpool	Portland.
Cuba	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Deutschland	Dec. 5	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Dec. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Dec. 6	Liverpool	Portland.
Java	Dec. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Dublin	Dec. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Boston	Dec. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Allemannia	Dec. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Dec. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Tarifa	Dec. 11	Liverpool	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Noorth Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Suth Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for San Francisco, &c.—S. S. Curtiss, Col. I. B. Mendall, wife and servant, Miss Lizzie Crane, Miss E. T. Blairsdell, L. J. Lewis, N. H. Siligman, A. Mailliard, Mrs. Jas. Whitney, Miss Norris, Miss Trenor, J. S. Kohn, Dr. S. J. Jordan and wife, E. F. Northam, H. W. Stanley, Lieut. Stevenson, W. R. Deane and wife, Samuel Gaillard, Miss A. Jones, Miss E. Larue, W. Williams and wife, D. Smith, wife and child, H. L. Lumon, wife, nurse, child and infant, Mrs. M. Stevens, son and daughter, Seth Kinsman, Mrs. Bukhalter and infant, D. Wellington, C. G. Emery, wife, nurse and 2 infants, S. Q. Brown and wife, C. H. French and wife, S. J. Honigsberger, C. F. Fargo, J. Woodard, Mrs. McCulley, Gen. Alexander, wife and family, Geo. Cook and wife, Dr. Scott, Lewis Bransen, wife and 2 children, E. Hall, Mrs. Lawyer and child, R. Simpson and wife, Mrs. Howard, Wm. Stine, Mrs. Adevek, Mrs. Purdy, child and infant, M. Hoadley and infant, Mrs. Rempler and daughter, L. S. Baum and wife, N. B. Silbenner, wife and family, C. Spreckles, wife and family, Miss S. Allen, Miss E. Shephard, Dr. Salter, U. S. Consul; Mrs. Sarah Graeff, J. M. Glidden, J. H. Swain, J. H. Gadner, J. H. Williams and wife, I. B. Meader and wife, Miss Julia Carney, H. H. Hall, J. G. Bergen, Commissioner N. Y. Met. Police; Garrett G. Bergen, I. T. Sullivan, T. R. Aibele, H. Spear, J. Kroekl, Major G. B. Halstead, Fred. Wilcox, M. Alvarez and lady, Lieut. S. McCoinher, E. C. Camp, Lieut. O. W. Pollock, wife and child, Lieut. Barker, L. B. Martin, J. B. Haggin, L. D. Currie and servant, and a large number in second cabin and steerage. For Hong Kong—Edward W. Stevens, A. L. Phelps, Mrs. Phelps, daughter, governess and servant. For Yokohama—George Hurlbut, Miss Brown, Rev. A. Nelson, wife, son, 2 children and infant.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—J. Hughes, D. Keesham, R. B. Barlow, W. A. Purds, B. A. Cochman, J. C. Dingler, J. J. Hicks, G. W. Haynes, F. Binecke, W. A. Seabury, Charles Gardner, J. B. Dixon and wife, T. J. Bronson and wife, Mrs. Beckman, D. Kaplan, N. Davidson, J. L. Parker, H. Allen, M. Holland, H. Green, C. F. Smith.

In steamship Chas. W. Lord, from Wilmington, N. C.—Mrs. Lottie McCarthy, J. Cotton, Harry McCarthy, Joseph Marner, Edward N. Catlin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 15	Sun sets	4 32	Moon sets	9 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	11 11	Gov. Island	12 00	Hell Gate	1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Henry Chauncey, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Concordia, Sears, Vera Cruz, V. H. Brown & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Manhattan, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Cassandra, McLoughlin, Vera Cruz, C. L. Wright & Co.; Prometheus, Beckett, Wilmington, C. Goodspeed.

Steamers Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; New-York, Platt, Alexandria.

Ship Georges, Kissam, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Bark Chispa, (Br.,) Sprague, Cadiz and market, Tupper & Beattie.

Brigs H. F. Eaton, Reed, Aspinwall, Merchant & Carman; Ocean Belle, (Br.,) Hilriche, Demarara, H. Solomon & Co.; E. A. Reed, O'Donnell, Greytown, Nic.; Centaur, Masten, Norfolk, Thompson & Hunter; Anna Grieve, (Br.,) Burke, Halifax, B. F. Small & Co.; Abstainer, (Br.,) Pettis, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Wild Flower, (Br.,) Sanford, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.

Schooners America, Reynolds, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; R. H. Wilson, Mull, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; J. W. Everman, Outer, Newbern, Thomas Holmes; Geo. Tauline, Stillman, Jacksonville, N. L. McCready & Co.; R. R. Townsend, Townsend, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Wm. Flint, Post, Saltilla River, Ga., Snow & Burgess; T. Benedict, Higbee, Dorchester, G. K. Rackett; J. D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester via Boston, J. A. Stetson; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford; Dresden, Smith, Shulse, Snow & Richardson; Laura Pride, (Br.,) Scopean, St. Kitt's, Jones & Lough; S. S. Terry, Smith, Fall River, A. Abbott; May Munroe, Munroe, Havana, Hamill, Russell & Co.; White Sea, Blatchford, St. Pierre, Mart., Miller & Houghton; A. C. Noyes, Crowell, Corpus Christi, N. L. McCready & Co.; Cotman, (Br.,) Potter, Canning, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Belle, (Br.,) Edson, Falmouth for orders, G. F. Bulley.

Arrived.

Steamship San Jacinto, Loveland, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Chas. W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, N. C., 56 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamship Virginia, Wolf, Wilmington, N. C., to C. H. Pierson.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Ashland, Morton, Boston.

Steamer G. W. Stout, Ford, Alexandria.

Ship Calhoun, Armstrong, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. and 58 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Has had strong westerly gales most of the passage. Nov. 28, six men fell from the foreyard to the deck, and Joseph Williams and Benjamin Oney died of their injuries.

Ship Witch of the Wave, Torrey, Callao Sept. 1, via Hampton Roads 5th inst., with guano. Is anchored at the point of the Hook.

Brig Excelsior, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda 10 ds., with mdse. to McCoil & Frith.

Brig Florence, Ekerman, of and from St. Kitts 25 ds., with salt to Jones & Lough. Has had strong gales from S. to N. W.; stove bulwarks, lost and split sails.

Brig Venus, (Br.,) Walsh, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Astoria, (of Hancock,) Smith, (late King,) Aux Cayes 28 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co. Capt. James King, of Hancock, died of fever at Aux Cayes, and was buried there. Sld. in co. with brig James Clift for Boston.

Schr. Domitela, (of Liverpool,) Hadden, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Napier & Wellsford.

Schr. Wm. Patten, Harding, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Chamberlain, Savannah.

Schr. S. W. Brunnell, St. Mary's, Ga.

WIND—At sunset, W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 11—Arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; ship Milton, from Calcutta.

Also arr. ship H. L. Richardson, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 10—Arr. bark Orchilla, Searsport, Me. In the offing, Br. bark Tropic Bird, from St. Thomas, W. I.; bark Regina, Cummings, from Liverpool. Sld. steamer Delaware, for New-York; Br. brig Alber, for Liverpool.

Dec. 11—Arr. steamship Emily B. Souder, from New-York.

NORFOLK, Dec. 11.—Arr. schrs. Bucephalus, from Bangor; Chase, from Boston; H. A. Prescott, Portland.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 11.—Cld. steamship Virgo, for New-York; schr. Fount, for Boston.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 11—Arr. steamship Eutaw, from New-York; steamship James A. Garry, from Baltimore. Steamer Brandywine, for Augusta, put in for repairs.

Miscellaneous.

The cargo of the Prussian brig Wilhelm, ashore on the Romer, has been nearly all saved and in good order, by the New-York Submarine Company and Coast Wreckers Company. The vessel has gone to pieces.

Spoken, &c.

Mercurio—bark, from Zebu for New-York, Oct. 14, lat. 35 S., lon. 18 E.

Princeton—bark, from Norfolk for Demarara, Nov. 25, lat. 22, lon. 57.

Foreign Ports.

[PER STEAMSHIP MORAVIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Sept. 29, Anita, at Shanghai; Nov. 24, Cairo, at Bremen; 22, A. E. Sherword, at Cadiz; 25, Americus, at Marseilles.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Nov. 26, Atlantic, at Flushing.

Arrived from Charleston—Nov. 28, Francis, at Rouen.

Sailed for New-York—Sept. 21, Challenge, from Straits Sunda; Oct. 1, Music, from do.; Sept. 29, Royal Imuskit, from Hong Kong; Nov. 26, Ebenezer, from Newcastle; 21st, Adelaide, from Gibraltar; 27th, Ann Duncan, from Malta.

Sailed for Boston—Nov. 20, Restless, from Gibraltar.

MEM.—Apotheker, Havre for New-York, at Portland.

Latest via Greencastle.

Arrived from New-York—Sunrise, at Barcelona; Union and Atlantic, at Gravesend.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Guiding Star, at Helvoet; Bazaar and Atlantic, at Antwerp.

Arrived from Boston—Triton, at Dungeness; Ivarista, at Lisbon.

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Thirty-one illustrations in THIS WEEK'S number, and a new Christmas Story by CHARLES DICKENS,
OUT TO-DAY.

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The Funeral of M. Thouvenel at Paris.
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Announcement of the Plebisc te in Venice.
Announcement of the Vote to Victor Emmanuel.
The Italian Flag at Verona.
Landing-place at Jacmel, Hayti.
Holborn Valley Viaduct in London.
Lynch Law in Kentucky.
Breaking into a Jail.
Fight between Two Game Fowls.
A Man Rat-Catcher and Killer.
Tragedy at Ravenna, Ohio.
Steamer Crushing Water-Tender in New-York Bay.
Thrilling Accident in Tennessee.
Remains of Mammoth Skeleton—2 pictures.
Pope Pius and his Cardinals.
Portrait of John Bright, the English Agitator.
Queen of Charles I. Performing Penance at Tyburn.
Drowned in an Australian Gulch.
The Dance of the Ticunas.
Arrest of Kit Burns for Dog Fighting.
The New Railroad Bridge over the Susquehanna.
The New French Marine Cannon.
Frightful Accident at Zanesville, Ohio.
Tailor Bright Fitting Young Bull with his New-York Suit.

The Literary Contents consist of brilliant Editorials, graphic descriptions of the Illustrations, a continued Story of thrilling interest, Poetry, a new Christmas Story by CHARLES DICKENS, Epitome of Domestic and Foreign News of the week, interesting Items, Town Gossip, Art Gossip, Book Notices, Fun for the Family &c., &c.
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